



**BULLETIN**  
**OF THE**

***EUROPEAN***  
***COMMUNITIES***

**ecsc**

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**eaec**

**JULY 1969**

**VOLUME 2**

**No. 7**

### SUBSCRIPTION AND SINGLE COPY PRICES

	€	\$	FB	FF	DM	Lit.	Fl.
Annual subscription (Bulletin + Supplement + Index)	2.1.6	5.00	250.-	25.-	20.-	3 120	18.-
Bulletin (incl. Supplement)	0.4.0	0.50	25.-	2.50	2.-	310	1.80
Supplement to Bulletin or Index	0.2.6	0.30	15.-	1.50	1.20	180	1.10

The annual subscription runs from 1 January to 31 December of each year.

Payment to be made only to the agents in the countries listed on p. 3 of the cover.

For air subscription rates, please apply to the agents.

7-1969

# **BULLETIN**

of the European Communities

SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMISSION

This Bulletin is published monthly by the Secretariat of the Commission of the European Communities (200, rue de la Loi, Brussels 4). It appears in the four Community languages, in English and in Spanish. It gives news of the activities of the Commission and the other institutions of the three Communities: European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), European Economic Community (EEC) and European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom).

This issue covers the activities of the European Communities in May 1969.



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## Presentation of the "Charlemagne Prize" to the Commission

For the first time the Charlemagne Prize has been awarded not to a person but to an institution. As M. Hermann Heusch, Burgomaster of the City of Aachen, declared on 15 May 1969 at the presentation of this prize, "the Award Committee has bestowed it on the Commission of the European Communities, on that team of men devoted to their task, with the declared intention of expressing through this gesture the conviction that Europe can only be unified if the independent and supranational authorities are democratically empowered to do the will of the peoples aspiring after unity and if the vicious circle of nationalism is broken."

After the address by the Burgomaster of Aachen, the Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Willy Brandt, Professor Hendrik Brugmans, the prizewinner in 1951, M. Jean Rey, President, and M. Jean-François Deniau, Member of the Commission, recounted in turn the progress achieved on the road to European unification, stressed the dangers and difficulties of the present situation and expressed wishes for the necessary evolution of this unification in the future. The gist of these declarations is given below.

### **Address by M. Hermann Heusch, Burgomaster of the City of Aachen**

After having evoked the great names and the dates which mark the turning-points in the recent history of European unification, M. Heusch wondered whether the "severe judgment" which the youth of today passes on the various actions of the previous generations "is not to a large extent justified". In asking this question, the speaker emphasized that "the year 1970 will mark the 20th anniversary of Robert Schuman's declaration; many young people who now engage in severe criticism were still unborn at that time". Burgomaster Heusch gave three answers to his question.

Recounting the lessons he had learned from the twinning of the cities of Rheims and Aachen, the speaker found that in this case the actual result has surpassed all he had dared to hope. Observing that all sections of the population, including an encouraging number of young people, had given their support to this twinning, he said that these lessons enabled one "to take courage and recover the conviction that a generation is growing up which one day will sweep away, as so

many dead autumn leaves, the limited and nationalistic thinking which has been the cause of great difficulties for Europe in many fields". In the second place the speaker expounded the difficulties which language differences still put in the way of the common understanding of men. Referring to the use of Latin in the Catholic Church, to the fact that "French has been the recognized language of diplomats throughout the world" and that English now predominates in certain branches of commerce, M. Heusch wondered whether "at international level agreement should not be reached concerning a single living language for use in international relations and everywhere. The prior condition for this would be that this language should be taught in all schools as the first foreign language, at least if it were not already the everyday language". Taking as a principle that "purely linguistic understanding is always the prior condition for comprehension in the political sphere", the speaker expressed his surprise that the present generations still "take it for granted that most men do not understand each other in this ever-shrinking world... Would it not be an historic achievement for our generation if we could give our children as a natural heritage the ability to make themselves understood everywhere in this world". Or, "should such an undertaking be thwarted by considerations of national prestige? Would not the criticism of angry youth then be justified?"

When he came to remark on how successfully economic and spiritual barriers in Europe have been removed since the last war, M. Heusch observed that "these facts no longer interest anyone today and especially no longer interest critical youth... which looks upon everything which exists today as a gift of nature and normal". "We must understand the criticism of our young people", the speaker continued, "for years they have been told that we were in the process of building Europe... but now they find that the work is making no more headway". "One thing should really be seen clearly", explained the speaker, "we shall never obtain comprehensive and definitive results if we do not prevent subsidiary problems from being put in the foreground and blocking our vision of really decisive matters. No truer words have been written than those I recently read: "A daring exploit must be accomplished, otherwise the attraction of the European Idea will be ruined". Referring to the Commission's declaration of 1 July 1968, the speaker expressed his support for a common external and defence policy as well as for common monetary and technological policies. Then referring to the question of the United Kingdom joining the Community, M. Heusch quoted the declarations published by the Action Committee for a United States of Europe. Lastly he urged the Commission to announce the end of the transitional period of the application of the Treaty of Rome in 1969.



Le Président Rey signe le Livre d'or de la ville d'Aix-la-Chapelle,  
après réception du «Prix Charlemagne» décerné à la Commission.

Präsident Rey trägt sich in das Goldene Gästebuch der Stadt Aachen ein, nachdem er den der Kommission verliehenen Karlspreis in Empfang genommen hat.

Il Presidente Rey firma il Libro d'oro della città di Aquisgrana,  
dopo aver ricevuto il «Premio Carlomagno», attribuito alla Commissione.

Voorzitter Rey tekent het guldenboek van de stad Aken na de Karel  
de Grote-prijs, toegekend aan de Commissie, te hebben in ontvangst genomen.

President Rey signing the Golden Book of the City of Aachen  
after receiving the Charlemagne Prize on behalf of the Commission.

El Presidente Rey firma el Libro de Oro de la ciudad de Aquisgrán,  
después de haber recibido el «Premio Carlomagno» otorgado a la Comisión.

In the second part of his speech M. Heusch reviewed the institutional problems typical of the present situation. He disapproved the policy of the veto which is sometimes practised in the Council. This policy "is contradictory to all the laws of democracy since, by this very fact, action is taken against the will of the people". Speaking of the respective roles of the Council and the Commission, M. Heusch pointed out that "the final effect of all the clauses of the Treaty was to guarantee the Commission's independence and give very extensive scope to its activities... Considered solely from the point of view of its function, this independent organ is destined to push ahead the great work of unification. This is the reason why the 1969 Charlemagne Prize has been awarded to it".

Before bestowing the Charlemagne Prize on the Commission in the person of its President, M. Heusch insisted on paying tribute to M. Rey's character, profound European conviction and unflagging work to advance the task assumed.

**Address by M. Willy Brandt,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs  
in the Federal Republic of Germany**

Extolling the "special merit of the City of Aachen and its most illustrious citizens for having created... nearly twenty years ago already (that is to say at a time when Europe was vanquished and when its unification might have appeared to be a reckless dream) a symbol for the European idea", the Minister expressed his pleasure that the 1969 Charlemagne Prize has been awarded to the European Commission.

"The Commission of the European Communities has truly deserved that tribute be paid to it. The fourteen men who, for nearly two years now, have presided over the combined Executive of the three Communities have accomplished an important task. They need not fear any comparison with the achievements of their predecessors among whom Charlemagne Prize winners are already to be found. All of you and all those who feel responsible for the fate of the Communities will take the encouragement given them at the same time as an expression of gratitude. For public opinion in Europe and all those concerned in the political life of our continent should be forcefully reminded at this very moment that the European Communities are called upon, as in the past, to occupy a place of central importance in the work of unification and that the Communities will never be able to complete this task successfully unless the Commission can play

the role vested in it by the Treaties.”... “The Federal Government considers the Communities”, M. Brandt went on, “to be the cornerstone of the edifice which has to be built and whose name is Europe...”.

“Within a short time the Commission will be faced, in numerous fields, with tasks which will require such great conviction, professional knowledge and patience as make the award of the Charlemagne Prize to its Members an encouragement given at the right moment. To a large extent the subsequent development of the Communities depends on these men, since the Treaties establishing the Community have set apart an exceptional position for the Commission. It is not dependent on the Governments of the Member States; its responsibility is indivisible. Without stimulus from it the Communities cannot continue to develop. This has been so since the beginning and will continue to be in the future too.

When, 19 years ago, the idea of European integration left the Utopian stage to become reality, the creation of an organ independent of the Governments of the Member States was uppermost from the very beginning. Without such an institution enjoying a firm legal position, the amalgamation of the six national economies would have remained in the realm of Utopia. Fortunately, since the entry into force of the Treaty of Paris 17 years ago, we have always had dealings with men marked by a deep European spirit, with the result that we very quickly got used to considering the Commission, not only as an organ to verify compliance with the Treaty, but at the same time as the driving force of Community development.”

Reviewing the functions of the other Community institutions, M. Brandt emphasized that the task of the Council consisted in converting the political will of the six Member States to a Community attitude and in constantly reconsidering the balance of interests between the problems of the Community and those of the Member States.

Winding up, M. Brandt offered his congratulations to the President of the Commission and his fellow-workers and also expressed the hope that the officials of the Commission too would interpret this distinction as a stimulus to pursue with all their might the accomplishment of the common task of European unification.

**Address by M. Hendrik Brugmans,  
1951 Winner of the Charlemagne Prize**

After recalling the reasons why it was “right and sensible” to honour the Commission, Professor Brugmans declared that the important



matter was to "serve Truth even if it is less beautiful and less historic than this coronation hall..." "Not only is the longest stretch of road still ahead of us, but we have also suffered grave political setbacks during recent years", he added.

In an analysis of the present situation, M. Brugmans pointed out that "it is more and more forgotten in our countries — in all of our countries — that every present-day problem — at least every problem requiring serious attention — has its European dimensions... The trade unions have fully understood this and have accordingly entered into partnership with each other on a European regional basis. The political parties, on the other hand, still struggle mainly in their familiar but outmoded national arenas. Who then can be surprised if the younger generation can hardly be enthusiastic any more about such pretences?..." The second thing which troubled Professor Brugmans was "the universal tendency to reduce the Commission to the rank of a technical organ".

Turning to President Rey, M. Brugmans declared: "You are the symbolic incarnation of the future Europe. Only those who believe in the catalysing power of what is symbolical now can succeed in breaking through to the new society. You and your Commission alone have the means of explaining to Europeans that however prosaic and technical federalism may appear today, it nevertheless embodies the principle of renewal and even of total revolution.

That is why we thank you for many things already achieved. But, above all, we expect it of you that you will be the great catalyser of the liberation to come. For European unification is precisely liberation — liberation from the bonds of particularism.

What will be the next stages along this road? Three proximate aims appear to require very urgent attention: the merger of the three Communities, separated only for historical reasons; the resumption of negotiations concerning political unification; membership for the United Kingdom and the other three applicant countries".

"The moment has now come," continued Professor Brugmans, "when Europeans should become aware of what they mean by Europe. Our democracy is gravely ill. It was born with the national States and runs the risk of dying together with these States. We must save it in the historical phase of the organized continents. What will organized freedom in Europe look like? Why will federalism provide a greater degree of co-determination and greater justice? These are decisive and fateful European questions..."

"It is now essential to *think* in advance, this very day, about what we could *do* later on in a European federation. To unify Europe means to create the prior conditions so that we may at least be again able to participate constructively in world policy".

**Address by M. Jean Rey,  
President of the Commission of the European Communities**

Thanking the Award Committee which, in the name of the City of Aachen, has bestowed the Charlemagne Prize on the Commission, M. Rey expressed his pleasure that the latter should receive collectively "the support and encouragement of those who, first and foremost, are the servants of our European ideal. It is our corporate body you wished to honour", M. Rey continued, "our reply will therefore be a corporate one. Our Commission has nominated two of its Members, M. Jean-François Deniau and myself, to speak at this ceremony".

After emphasizing that "the tribute paid to us is not addressed merely to our Commission, which has been a unified one since 1 July 1967, but certainly to our predecessors as well, whose work it is our responsibility to continue today", M. Rey associated the ECSC High Authority and the Euratom and Common Market Commissions as well as their Presidents and Members with the distinction received.

Having briefly recalled the distance covered by the Commission over which he presides, M. Rey pointed out the significance he attached to the award of the Prize to an institution rather than a single individual. "For if there is one original and essential feature to our Communities, it is without doubt their institutional machinery", declared M. Rey. "It is no accident that the authors of the Treaties of Paris and Rome chose the word "Community" as the name for their great undertaking. A community consists of two elements, one spiritual and one institutional. The spiritual element is a common faith. In our case, it is our belief in the reconciliation of the European peoples, in the decay of nationalism, in the construction of a united, independent, outward-looking and generous European continent.

The institutional element is basic. There is no question of an undertaking whose aim is to eliminate the nations of yesterday and today and replace them by *any* kind of single and centralized European power. But there is no question either of a mere association of sovereign States, of which there are already so many in the world."

M. Rey concluded that it is this institutional machinery, "the seed of a future federal institution," which has provided the creative drive for the Communities.

Then M. Rey drew the following conclusion from this observation.

"Nobody should be surprised... that our Commission watches with jealous care over the maintenance of the powers of the Community institutions. In the Commission's view, it would be idle to speak of strengthening the Community if, at the same time, attempts were being made to weaken its institutions. On the contrary, the normal development of the Community is leading us to a gradual reinforcement of these powers, and this was the tenor of our statement of 1 July 1968, when we called for increased powers for the Commission, the abolition of the use of the veto, majority voting, and the election of the Parliament by universal suffrage".

In the second part of his address, M. Rey made a point of recalling the basic convictions which inspire the members of the corporate body:

"We believe that Europe is only strong where it is united. It is only the equal of the greatest — and particularly of the United States — where it is integrated and speaks with one voice, as in the common agricultural and tariff policies. This being so, we must press forward our work on the other common policies and hasten to strengthen the Community's economic and monetary solidarity at the same time as we must, at long last, push forward seriously with its political union.

We believe that the Community is an essential element in the unification of Europe but that it represents only a part of Europe. We consequently think that the time has come to attempt to enlarge the existing Community, now being welded into one single unit, and to find ways and means of making room for the other European countries, each at the appropriate time, and stage by stage.

We believe that the Community in its present form is already the leading trading power in the world, and this being so, that it must practise an open and generous policy with regard to the developing countries in general and the Yaoundé countries in particular.

We believe that, after two world wars which in fact were two European civil wars born of the clash of European nationalisms, Europe has pointed the way to a new organization of the world on a con-

tinental scale and that it must take care not to reproduce at continental level the errors of yesterday's nationalisms. This is why we attach so much importance to permanent co-operation arrangements with the other continents, and in the first place with our great American partner, with whom we share so many responsibilities essential for the balance and progress of the free world. This is also why we are striving, tirelessly, and will continue to strive, to open a dialogue and if possible achieve co-operation with the countries of Eastern Europe, and indeed with all the continents".

In the conclusion to his address, M. Rey indicated the historical setting of the ideas which will lead to the unification of the European continent.

"The world is governed by ideas. The great leaps forward in human history were first the work of a few thinkers who had the courage to attack the legitimacy of the ideas and institutions of their day. Political democracy was born in the 18th century, when thinkers attacked the legitimacy of the institutions of the *ancien régime* and launched a great movement of thought which finally swept away the glaring abuses and political privileges of the past. Social democracy was born in the 19th century, when sociologists attacked the legitimacy of the economic and social system as practised at the time and its inhuman social consequences. European democracy was born in the 20th century, when the founders of Europe attacked the nationalist systems of yesterday, which had launched our people one against the other and covered our continent with blood and ruins.

Yes, the movement has been launched, and nothing can now stop it. If our generation is able to accomplish only part of the task, it will be for the rising generation to take over, but I am convinced that the year 1950, the year of Robert Schuman's declaration, will one day be recognized as one of the great dates in world history, like the Reformation of 1517, the United States Declaration of Independence in 1776, and the French Revolution in 1789. One day the names of the great Europeans of our period — Robert Schuman, Alcide de Gasperi and Konrad Adenauer — will be honoured as are those of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln in the United States of America today. One day our children or our children's children will travel as pilgrims to Robert Schuman's house at Scy-Chazelle in Lorraine as young Americans go to Mount Vernon on the banks of the Potomac, and the reconciliation of peoples in the birth of the European continent after ten centuries of fratricidal strife will be seen in its full light as one of history's great events".

**Address by M. Jean-François Deniau,  
Member of the Commission of the European Communities**

"The Commission of the European Communities has decided that the magnificent distinction which you have been kind enough to award us should be received by the President of our Commission, as is right and proper, and by its youngest member, which may appear symbolic", declared M. Deniau when opening his address.

"And since it is because of my relative age that I have the honour of speaking to you", the speaker continued, "let a member of this generation, raised in the chaos of a world for which it did not feel responsible, but drawn too soon by the misfortune of the times into consciousness of responsibilities, tell you today what Europe means to him. Responsibility means being capable of providing responses. What responses must we, can we, expect from Europe ?

Europe is at once a tradition and a hope. The tradition begins with nostalgia. The hope must not end in a dream. Why should we, and how could we, give solid form to the vague feeling of what may once have been a common sense of belonging and to what it might be in the future ? This, it seems, is the dual question which we have always had to ask ourselves.

To be sure, factual European situations have existed in certain places and at certain times. Several fields could be mentioned, particularly the university, in which, in past centuries, a common language together with total freedom of movement achieved what today is unfortunately sometimes no more than an ambition. But what was general and constant was a sort of European nostalgia: like the memory of unity lost by our own fault... The movements of real cohesion have been mainly negative, in the face of a danger no longer to a country but to what we would today call our way of life itself, in the more general sense... This remorse for not having been able to agree with each other as Europeans in permanent and organized fashion has come with us through the centuries and has been expressed, without any success, century after century in European projects signed by kings, Popes, poets, ministers, soldiers, economists and, I might add, even diplomats. The last two world wars, begun in Europe, could only reinforce this feeling of incomprehension, even scandal, at the spectacle of our internal rivalries... When one judges our European edifice today, its progress, its limitations and also its motivations, one should never forget this will and this result: that what happened thirty years ago, which may appear incredible to those younger than

myself and therefore unreal, but which was sadly real, should be no longer possible, should be physically impossible”.

When he came to speak of the Common Market, M. Deniau made some personal comments on its spirit and its machinery. “Following various endeavours”, he said, “it was decided to apply to economic life the general concern for European organization. All the provisions of the Treaty of Rome thus have twofold value.

Their value as action, inherent in the field which was chosen: creation of a vast market with its technical advantages of competition, division of labour, development of trade, higher living standards, co-ordination of economic policies.

The value of the intention behind them, which is that the achievement of all these commercial and economic objectives, the application of these technical mechanisms, besides their direct interest, shall indirectly create durable links, a real solidarity which can and must be the basis of all other progress and which is already in itself an immense political progress. The Common Market is at the same time the means and the permanent occasion for feeling as Europeans.

Today, let us admit it, this outline sometimes appears less convincing, primarily because of its success; this is unfair but normal... While European opinion has got used to the results obtained and, in view of these, feels the need for further progress less, a pressure which has always existed, but which is developing, tends to treat the remaining problems on a “world scale”. Why make something “special” in Europe, something special for Europe, when trade, the economic situation, investments and currency depend on decisions and conditions which go far beyond this continent? Because... it may be useful, even in a world concertation, already to have within such a concertation a geographical area of greater cohesion and greater dynamism. Because... our machinery also has its value as an intention. The customs union, under the second head, had the virtue of leading to economic union, and this in turn to political union”.

“Is it really possible” M. Deniau asked himself, “to pass naturally from economics to politics, and are these not two totally different fields requiring re-examination and separation of objectives, procedures and even institutions? Should we not after twelve years’ experience of the Treaty distinguish between the administrative requirements of such a large economic Community (which have already led in agriculture to interesting institutional developments) and the problems of general orientation, of principle, the outline laws of our

progress, in a sense? Can it not be said on the other hand that political progress is essential to all serious progress of the economic union and must therefore come first?

...When we mention political Europe in speeches, it seems at times that we are talking basically or solely about institutional progress. It is certainly one solution, and often the best, to rely on the institutions, and I shall not complain. But should it not be obvious that every institutional solution is valid up to a certain degree of difficulty: more precisely we ought to refer to a quantum of difficulty. If divergences of substance are too serious or uncertainties concerning objectives are too extensive, it is not of the institutions which we should speak first or solely but of the problems of substance and objectives, which are those of the construction of Europe. Political Europe is, after all, also a matter of knowing what policy Europe wants to follow.

...In what way is Europe still something being awaited, in what way is it still a response? That is what we should ask ourselves... But when we see that on the stages or among the characters who seem to excite people twenty years younger than I am, there is no European theme or name, we may, if not be worried, at least ask ourselves what all this signifies.

Externally, how can what we do, say and plan be understood readily as a concrete response to the concern for an easing of tension in Europe and in the world; in what way can it be a hope here as in Prague, and not only the improvement of a *status quo*, such as the authorities have a natural tendency to maintain? Internally, if the problems which stir our conscience in all countries are problems of human relationships, from educational or social relationships to those between the citizen and the State, what link with our efforts, what consequences can we deduce from our successes and our failures?

While the world presents the sad paradox of being at the same time more and more uniform and less and less ordered, while in agriculture, the city, the university, the parliament, the Soviet solutions appear less and less those of hope, the solutions imported from America more and more in need of adaptation, it is important for Europe to be a framework for certain responses which we are all seeking and, if not of a European way of life, to be the scene of a new European civilization".





# Renewal of the terms of office of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Commission

By virtue of the Treaties setting up the ECSC, the EEC and Euratom and of the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities (Treaty of 8 April 1965) and after consulting the Commission, the Conference of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Communities decided, on 28 May 1969, to renew, for one year from 6 July 1969, the term of office of:

M. Jean Rey

as President of the Commission of the European Communities, and the terms of office of:

M. Raymond Barre

M. Fritz Hellwig

M. Lionello Levi-Sandri

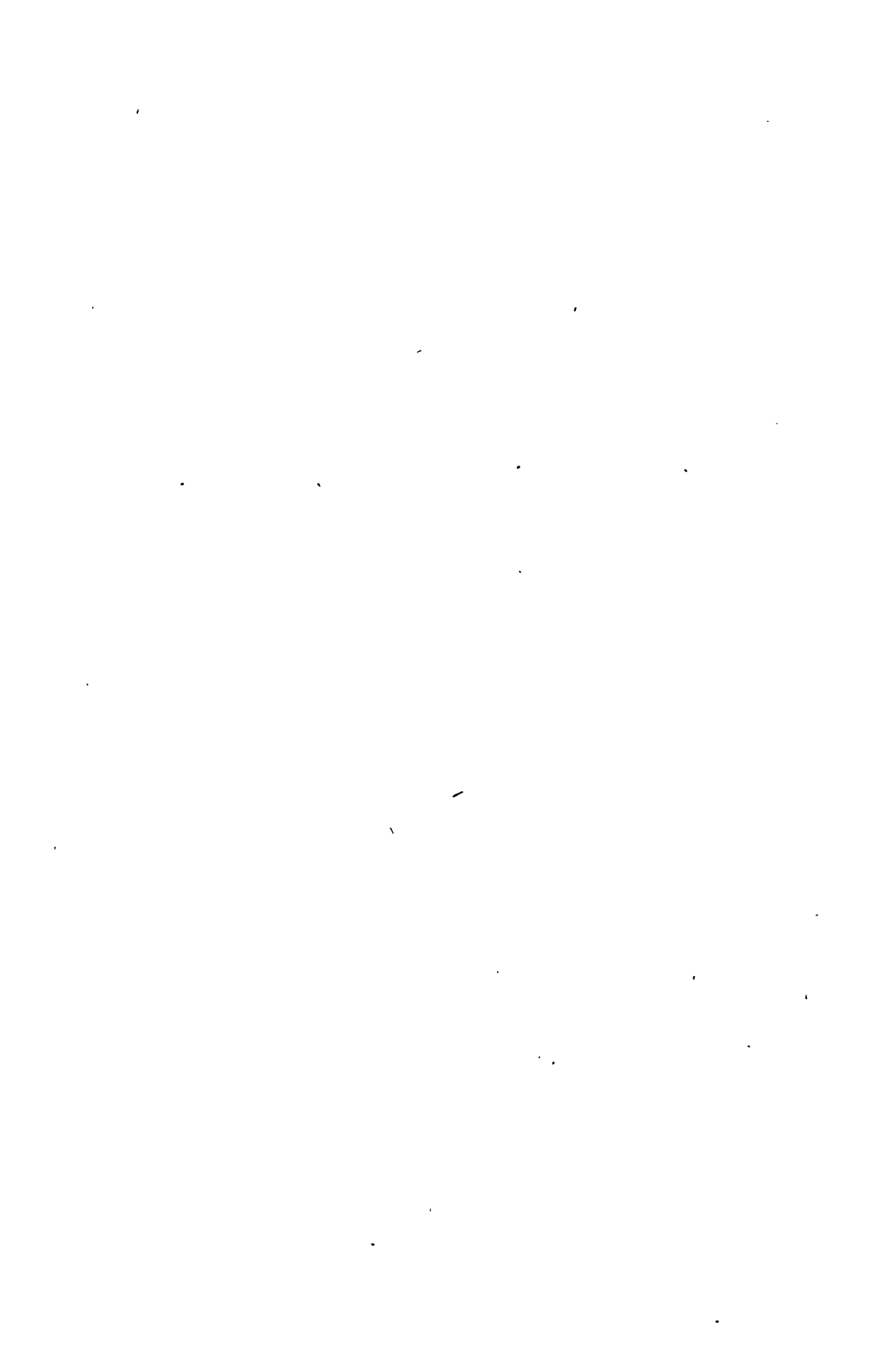
M. Sicco Mansholt

as Vice-Presidents of the Commission of the European Communities.<sup>1</sup> These terms of office are to run until the date specified by Article 32(1) of the Treaty of 8 April 1965.

Article 32(1) of this Treaty provides that until the date of entry into force of the Treaty which will establish a single European Community and at the latest for three years as from the appointment of its Members (1 July 1967), the Commission shall consist of fourteen Members. Following the lapse of this period (Article 10 of the same Treaty) the Commission shall consist of nine Members. The number of Members of the Commission may, however, be amended by unanimous decision of the Council.

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<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. C 70, 7.6.1969.



# The elements of a modern commercial policy

*By M. Jean François DENIAU,  
Member of the Commission*

The most-favoured-nation - clause, customs duties and quotas were long the main elements of commercial policy. Today the reduction, removal and consolidation of tariff and quota barriers have given greater importance to other instruments of commercial policy: non-tariff barriers, technical co-operation, financial and monetary aspects.

Generally speaking, commercial policy is conditioned by a country's domestic economic policy and foreign policy. In practice, it concerns all external economic relations. As regards the Community, therefore, commercial policy is pursued within the limits of an economic union which does not yet exist and of foreign policies which remain basically autonomous. Moreover, the EEC Treaty chapter on the common commercial policy does not precisely demarcate the commercial policy and explicitly mentions only traditional fields of application. It lays down that policies shall be co-ordinated during the transition period and standardized when the Common Market is ultimately established. Thus, while it has created new Community instruments, the Community's commercial policy has been notable for its attention to traditional tariff and quota barriers. It was and, indeed, remains essential to standardize these traditional elements, since Community-wide import arrangements are indispensable for maintaining the free movement of goods within the Common Market.

When the Treaty of Rome was signed, the commercial policy of the Member States was being pursued within narrow national limits in a world which had just left behind the detailed control of trade characteristic of the post-war period, with its scarcity of currencies. Tariff protection and quantitative restrictions were the instruments of this control, while commercial relations between countries were governed by bilateral agreements fixing the quotas allowed into

the national territory and payment arrangements, and usually including the most-favoured-nation clause, which entailed the application of the minimum tariff. At this time, the economy of some European countries was still profoundly influenced by the protectionist tradition, although a distinct trend towards liberalization of world trade had already become apparent before the Treaty of Rome was signed, when the Havana Charter creating GATT was adopted, and when the Organization for European Economic Co-operation was set up, followed by the European Payments Union.

Facts prove that by setting up the European Economic Community, the Member States not only created a customs union but at the same time made a notable contribution to reducing the barriers to world trade, by reducing customs protection and extensively liberalizing trade with non-member countries. The active and positive participation of the Community in the multilateral and bilateral negotiations which led to the Dillon and Kennedy Round agreements, to the agreements on commodities and textiles, and to association or trade agreements, demonstrates that it has succeeded in reconciling external necessities with its internal consolidation.

At the same time, the gradual transfer to the Community of powers in commercial policy matters has found expression in the creation of new Community instruments: the anti-dumping regulations applicable to non-member countries and the regulations on the gradual introduction of a common quota management procedure, on the common liberalization list for imports, and on the application of a special supervision procedure for imports of certain products from non-member countries have been adopted by the Council of Ministers.

In the meantime, the establishment of a common customs tariff, which is one of the lowest in the world, and the almost complete liberalization of the bulk of Community imports, have created a new situation. Moreover, since the importance of the tariff and quota factors in the commercial policy has greatly declined, other factors, such as non-tariff barriers and aids have acquired

a greater relative importance. Increasingly, barriers to international trade originate in fact from progress in technology and organization. Examples are technical obstacles, such as domestic standards and rules as various as those concerning packing, labelling, health provisions, conditions of transfer, etc. The removal and prevention of undesirable excesses and differences in these rules can make a notable contribution to the liberalization of trade, but the complexity of the subject and the technical difficulties of negotiations concerning it should not be underestimated. Other factors, such as credit insurance, credits from public funds and industrial co-operation, have also developed further.

In these circumstances, the Community's future commercial policy must be adapted to this new situation. This is true not only of the expansion of trade but also of the uniformization of machinery and the international action of the Community. For the reasons just mentioned, the Treaty does not contain specific references to this matter.

Thus, as regards rules and regulations, the Treaty has in fact provided for the harmonization of export aids but has not specifically mentioned the standardization of credit insurance or the guarantee of prices and parities, which are nevertheless far from negligible factors if all Community exporters are to be offered equal opportunities. The Treaty established the principle of converting bilateral trade agreements into Community agreements but it does not provide for the development of the industrial and scientific co-operation agreements, often at enterprise level, which are increasingly being grafted on to the conventional trade agreements.

This trend in the nature of agreements relating to international economic relations moreover corresponds to the trend of internal economic policy, where industrial policy occupies an increasingly large place, in response to the requirements of balanced and harmonious economic growth, with full advantage simultaneously being taken of the rapid advance of technology and the ensuing constant and radical changes being channelled in the desirable direction.

Just as free movement within a common market presupposes as an essential corollary homogeneous import and export arrangements, the industrial policy of the Community must be supplemented by an external relations policy unless it is to be jeopardized by contradictions in this field. Though the Treaty in its present form does not contain any provision on these matters, it is none the less essential to consider common action on them as one of the important tasks of the future.

The exceptional development of external trade in recent years — thanks to successive tariff cuts — is obliging the Community to pay particular attention to its commercial expansion in the world. This is all the more necessary since its customs protection is considerably less than that of its main competitors, the United States, Britain and Japan. The increasing foreign penetration in the Common Market means that Community industries and agriculture will have to expand their exports to the other regions of the world. This expansion is absolutely necessary for the maintenance and improvement of living standards in the Community and for the smooth running of the internal market.

However, the liberalization of world trade is of only limited interest to the developing countries. The poorest of them in particular, since they are in an inferior position to the industrialized countries, are often unable to take advantage even of tariff cuts granted for their benefit. Suitable commercial measures should therefore go hand in hand with a policy of technical and financial assistance, and even of industrial co-operation, to ensure that the trading opportunities offered by lower protection can be completed by genuine production and marketing opportunities.

Trade expansion should be promoted at two levels: both inside and outside the Community.

Inside the Community, a greater effort should be made to increase productivity and lower the cost prices of Community goods. Since international competitiveness increasingly depends on technological quality, technological research should be developed. The financial resources of a single industry or a single country not always being

adequate for the necessary research and development, the Community's research potential should be reinforced by technological co-operation between the Six.

The Community's external action should be adapted to that of its main competitors as much as to the features of the various markets, with particular attention to the requirements of the developing countries. A suitable financial assistance policy should go hand in hand with the harmonization and improvement of credit insurance facilities. In addition, technical and cultural assistance, the direct and indirect effects of which must not be underestimated, should be stepped up, particularly in the long term.

In conclusion, expansion outside the Community could profit from co-ordinated action by the trade promotion administrations of the member countries. In the immediate future, such co-ordination will not be easy in certain industrialized countries where Member State exporters compete with each other. Its application could nevertheless begin at once in the developing and state-trading countries, and even in certain industrialized countries where dispersion of effort often leads to the loss of important business. It could also be applied in individual cases of specific co-operation between various European firms. It would be interesting to see what part might be allotted the European Investment Bank in connection with this dual objective: expansion of trade and internal co-operation.

Reflecting further on developments in external economic relations, it may also be asked how far this policy could in time be made a joint one without the problem of monetary solidarity itself being tackled, i.e. without machinery for offsetting surpluses and deficits within the Community.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the subject covered by the term "commercial policy" is evolving fast. A once-for-all definition of the scope of commercial policy will in any case never be possible. This policy is an instrument which, like every instru-

ment, needs to be adapted to requirements. One thing will always remain true: if the Community wants to be a genuine economic unit it will need a truly harmonized commercial policy vis-à-vis the rest of the world, and such harmonization cannot be dissociated from the progress of harmonization and solidarity inside the Community itself.

Jean P. Durieux



# I. The election of the members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage

The question of the election of the members of the European Parliament has become topical again as a result of an approach made on 7 May 1969 by M. Scelba, the President of the Parliament, to M. Thorn, President-in-office of the Council of Ministers and Luxembourg Foreign Affairs Minister.

## Approach by M. Scelba

As can be gathered from a communiqué published by the Office of the President of the European Parliament in Strasbourg following this approach, M. Scelba drew M. Thorn's attention to certain problems causing more special concern to the European Parliament and asked him to refer these to his colleagues, members of the Council of the Communities and Representatives of the Governments of the Member States.

President Scelba particularly stressed the need for complete and correct application of all the rules and provisions of the Treaties. He therefore called upon the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States to ensure that with the full application of the Treaties real progress is also made towards political integration.

M. Scelba laid special emphasis on the failure of the Council of Ministers to fulfil its obligations, in that after nine years it had still not taken into consideration the draft for a convention submitted by the European Parliament, the purpose of which is to allow for the election of the members of the Parliament by direct universal suffrage. President Scelba pointed out that, apart from political and legal considerations, the failure to observe the rules of the Treaties, which provide for such elections by direct universal suffrage, is causing serious difficulties in the operation of the parliamentary body and an appreciable increase in the financial burdens involved. These are the consequences of the geographical dispersion of the places in which the parliamentary bodies exercise their activities and, in particular, of the heavy burden for the parliamentarians of fulfilling a double mandate on the national and European levels. M. Scelba drew the attention of the President-in-office of the Council of the Communities to the moves being made in the various Member States to allow for the election of European parliamentarians by direct universal suffrage at the national level. In this connection, he asked that, pending an agreement between the Six concerning the election of all the members, the countries so desiring should be allowed to elect their representatives by direct suffrage.

M. Scelba also drew the attention of the President-in-office of the Council to the serious question concerning parliamentary control over the budgets of the Communities. He recalled that in the financial year 1969 the budget of the Community is close on \$ 3 000 million and that, contrary to the practice in the democratic systems of the six Member States, this budget is not controlled either by the European Parliament or by the national parliaments.

Lastly, President Scelba reminded the President-in-office of the Council that the European Parliament insists that it be informed of the reasons for the decisions of the Council where these are either inconsistent with or differ appreciably from the opinions expressed by the Parliament.

The other problems raised were the participation of the members of the Council of Ministers in the work of the parliamentary Committees and of the Parliament and the exercise of greater dispatch in the relations between the Council and the parliamentary bodies.

M. Thorn, President of the Council of Ministers, took note of the observations of the President of the Parliament. He recalled his activity as a European parliamentarian and the positions he had upheld with regard to these various problems during the exercise of his parliamentary activities; M. Thorn assured President Scelba that he would not fail to submit the points of concern expressed by the Parliament to the attention of his colleagues, the members of the Council representing the Governments of the Member States.

### Resolution by the European Parliament

It is interesting to note that, as far as the election of the members of the Parliament is concerned, M. Scelba's approach is based on a resolution adopted by the Parliament following a debate at its session in March 1969,<sup>1</sup> when the Parliament "instructed its President to request the Council to undertake without further delay the action required by the Treaty in respect of the Parliament's draft resolution and to draw the Council's attention to the provisions of Article 175, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Treaty establishing the EEC".

### Report by M. Dehousse

The explanatory memorandum to this resolution, which was laid before the Parliament by M. Dehousse (Socialist, Belgium) on behalf of the Parliament's Legal Affairs Committee, recalls the texts applicable to the question, goes over the events which have occurred since the implementation of the EEC Treaty and considers the extent to which the Council has met its obligations as well as the legal methods the Parliament might employ to lead the Council to take a decision.<sup>2</sup> In view of the importance of these developments the full text is published below.

### *Introduction*

On 14 May 1969 M. Deringer and other members of his group tabled a proposal for a resolution which reads as follows:

"The European Parliament,

Considering that Article 138(3) of the Treaty setting up the EEC provides for elections by direct universal suffrage,

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin No. 5/1969, Ch. X, "European Parliament".

<sup>2</sup> Documents of the European Parliament's session of 4.3.1969, No. 214.

Considering that as far back as 17 May 1960 the European Parliament proposed a draft convention providing for a uniform procedure for elections by direct universal suffrage,

Having regard to the fact that so far the Council has not even started discussions on this draft,

Instructs its President to request the Council to begin discussions on the Parliament's draft and draws its attention to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 175."

In its third paragraph, Article 138 of the EEC Treaty provides that:

"The Assembly shall draw up proposals for election by direct universal suffrage in accordance with a uniform procedure in all Member States.

The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote, shall determine the provisions which it shall recommend to Member States for adoption in accordance with their respective constitutional rules."

Article 175 of the EEC Treaty provides that:

"In the event of the Council or the Commission in violation of this Treaty failing to act, the Member States and the other institutions of the Community may refer the matter to the Court of Justice with a view to establishing such violation.

Such appeal shall only be admissible if the institution concerned has previously been invited to act. If, at the expiry of a period of two months after such invitation that institution has not stated its attitude, the appeal may be lodged within a further period of two months.

Any natural or legal person may submit to the Court of Justice, under the conditions laid down in the preceding paragraphs, a complaint to the effect that one of the institutions of the Community has failed to address to him an act other than a recommendation or an opinion."

#### *I. The facts: the activity of the European Parliament and the Council regarding the application of Article 138*

On 17 May 1960 the European Parliament adopted a draft convention providing for a uniform procedure for elections by direct universal suffrage.

The Fourth General Report of the EEC (p. 240) states that, at their 38th session (17-19 October 1960), the Councils of the EEC and of Euratom "began their study of the draft convention for elections by universal suffrage drawn up by the Parliament. This subject is to be discussed between the Councils and a parliamentary delegation".

At the session of March 1961, in reply to a question on the progress of the work of the Permanent Representatives put down by M. Battista, chairman of the Political Affairs Committee, M. Wigny, President-in-office of the Council, replied that the draft had in fact been referred to the Permanent Representatives but that the indispensable unanimity had to be prepared and the Treaties laid down no date for the accomplishment of a reform which required the agreement of the six Governments. The matter remained within the province of the Communities,

but to facilitate its progress advantage was being taken of the Bonn conference to make a political decision which would enable the Governments to allow the Community procedure to continue.

After their meeting in Bonn on 10 July 1961 the Ministers of Foreign Affairs published the following communiqué:

"Five delegations consider it would be possible for the Heads of State or Government to take immediately the decision to study the effect to be given to the Assembly's proposals concerning its election. The French delegation considers that the time has not yet come to embark upon this course."

On 21 November 1962, during the joint meeting of the Council and the Parliament, M. Piccioni, President-in-office of the Council, declared that it "could at least be said that, for various reasons, not all of which are to be disregarded, the election of the European Parliament by universal suffrage was apparently not of immediate urgency".

Lastly, on 3 April 1963, the Council replied in the following terms to a written question submitted by several parliamentarians (Official gazette, 20 April 1963):

"The problem of the election of the members of the Parliament by direct universal suffrage has engaged the attention of the Council on various occasions. However, under Articles 108 of the EAEC Treaty, 21 of the ECSC Treaty and 138 of the EEC Treaty, the Councils can only determine unanimously the provisions whose adoption by the Member States they would recommend. As this condition has hitherto not been fulfilled, the Councils cannot state when they will be able to determine the provisions in question."

## *II. How far has the Council met its obligations?*

Study of the facts shows that discussions at least have begun at Council level but also that they have not been successful.

At all events the Council has not taken a decision. In view of this can it be said that it has adequately met its obligations?

Article 138 comprises the statement of a principle, i.e. the provisional nature of the system established by the first paragraph and at present in force and its replacement by direct election. According to the theory known as that of the "useful effect", the Community institutions and the Member States are therefore legally bound to apply this system of direct election. They are both bound by the wording of the Treaty and cannot shirk the obligations thus imposed upon them. If this were not so, it is clear that the second sub-paragraph of paragraph 3 in Article 138 would have neither any justification nor any real value. It specifically states that the "Council *acting* by means of a unanimous vote, *shall determine* the provisions which it shall recommend to Member States for adoption in accordance with their respective constitutional rules".

In its reply of 3 April 1963 to the written question quoted above, the Council pleaded lack of unanimity as a reason for not determining the provisions to be recommended to the Member States. Nevertheless, a distinction must be made between the substance of the problem and the procedure designed to solve it. By signing the Treaties the Member States unanimously accepted the principle of the election of the Assembly by direct universal suffrage. They are therefore legally bound to make all pertinent efforts to enable the principle to be applied and, consequently, to attain the required unanimity.

Have these efforts been made, at least in an adequate manner?

While it cannot be said that the Council has never held discussions concerning European elections, on the other hand it is certain that it has scarcely bestirred itself to reach a solution and therefore to act by means of the unanimous vote required.

Is there a time-limit within which the Council must meet its obligations in toto?

It cannot be accepted that the Council should indefinitely postpone the adoption of a definite attitude with regard to the Parliament's draft, even if Article 138 does not formally stipulate a time-limit.

(i) Thus, although Article 138 provides for two procedures for appointing the members of the Parliament, i.e. an initial choice by the national Parliaments and subsequent election by direct universal suffrage, the fact is that the authors of this Article wished to adapt the procedure to the general development of the Community.

(ii) The authors of the Treaty and the Parliaments which ratified it had in mind a gradual transfer of national powers to the institutions of the Communities. Hence the ever more urgent necessity to approximate, as this transfer of powers proceeds, the Communities' institutional system to the principles of democracy and public law enshrined in the constitutions of the six Member States.

(iii) It would appear that this stage has now been reached: the institutions of the Communities exercise powers which were formerly the prerogative of the national Parliaments and which already have direct effects on the legal position of citizens (agricultural policy, competition, harmonization of taxation, etc.).

(iv) Article 201 of the EEC Treaty provides for "the replacement of the contributions of the Member States by other resources of the Community itself, in particular by revenue accruing from the common customs tariff when the latter has been definitely introduced", i.e. on 1 July 1968.

It is inconceivable that the authors of the Treaty were thinking of resources of the Community itself without these resources being subject to genuine parliamentary control. Hence a further link, this time between the constitution of Community resources and the election of the European Parliament by universal suffrage.

Under these conditions it may be considered that the Treaty has reached a stage of implementation implying that the Council should decide without further delay with regard to the election of the members of the European Parliament. If this is really the case and if the Council did not decide, it would seem that Article 175 could be invoked.

### *III. What legal methods could the European Parliament employ to lead the Council to meet its obligations?*

What interpretation is to be attributed to the word "act" (*statuer*)? This term has a general significance and may apply to any legal action by a Community institution. It is moreover intentionally used in Article 138.

In accordance with the second paragraph of Article 175, the appeal shall only be admissible if the institution concerned (in this case the Council) has previously been invited to act. The terms "invited" and "act" must therefore be inter-

puted. Article 175 does not specify the form of the invitation in question but, as it is a matter of relations between the Parliament and the Council, it seems that recourse to a resolution is perfectly normal.

The Council must therefore be invited to act; and since it is the failure to act (*statuer*) which is referred to in Article 175, this action comprises not only the preparation or the discussion of the measures to be taken but also the very fact of taking the decision.

### The present situation

The resolution passed by the Parliament at its session of 12 March 1969 was examined by the Council at its meeting of 25-26 March 1969. The Parliament took up the question again at its session of 12 May 1969 and arranged to discuss it further at its next session.

It should also be recalled that moves have been made in some Member States to provide for the election of the members of the European Parliament by universal suffrage in each State. Thus, three constitutional bills have been introduced in Italy: on 29 September 1964 and 9 February 1965 in the Chamber of Deputies and on 8 February in the Senate.

A similar bill was introduced in the French National Assembly by M. Rossi and others on 12 June 1963. In Germany a bill of the same purport was tabled on 10 June 1964 by M. Mommer and other members of the SPD. Lastly, the Luxembourg Government has recently undertaken before Parliament to introduce a government bill to arrange for the election by universal suffrage of the members of the Luxembourg delegation to the European Parliament.

## II. The customs union within the setting of the merger of the Treaties

The 4th seminar on the merger of the European Communities — chiefly devoted to the subject "From customs union to economic union" — organized by the Institute of European Legal Studies of the Faculty of Law — was held at Liège on 22-24 April under the chairmanship of Professor Fernand Dehousse. A highlight of this seminar was a statement by Ambassador Colonna di Paliano, Member of the Commission, large excerpts from which are given below.

"It appears to me that the new Treaty which, no doubt, will not take effect before the end of the transitional period, should do no more than define in a positive rather than a negative manner the principle of the free movement of goods, since those parts of the present Treaties which relate to the gradual abolition of customs duties, quantitative restrictions and taxes and measures of equivalent effect have no longer any purpose.

However, can it be asserted that, once these aims are fulfilled, the free movement of goods within the Community will have been completely achieved? We are obliged to note that the work accomplished hitherto must be completed by a number of other measures if the movement of goods is to be really free.

I shall only recall, without dwelling on them, the problems of competition, industry, energy, regional, social, transport, research and economic policy which govern the scope of merchandise trade.

It will also be enough for me to recall the imperative necessity of tax harmonization. The establishment of a common market offering the same features as a national market implies the abolition of the tax frontiers which have resulted from the disparities between the fiscal structures of the Member States and the excessive differences between the rates applied. These disparities and differences take the practical form of controls and charges which are liable seriously to hamper the flow of intra-Community trade.

Of no less importance to ensure freedom of movement is the establishment of a common commercial policy. It is known that one of the vital features of a customs union is the application, with regard to customs duties and quantitative restrictions, of Community treatment not only to products originating in the Member States but also to those from non-member countries in free circulation in a Member State. This rule is set forth in Articles 9 and 10 of the Treaty of Rome.

However, although the implementation of the Common Market customs tariffs has provided a standard tariff instrument vis-à-vis non-member countries, this does not apply to quantitative restrictions as regards which different situations continue to exist in the Member States. This disparity in national commercial policies can give rise to diversions of trade. Hence, the possibility of excluding certain goods from Community treatment under the conditions set out in Article 115 of the EEC Treaty. Although the measures to be applied must cause the least possible disturbance to the working of the Common Market and, although

after the end of the transitional period Member States will no longer be able to adopt unilaterally the measures they consider necessary, there exists a fissure in the customs union which only the common commercial policy will be able to repair. This policy must be brought into effect before the end of the transitional period.

On the other hand, I should like to dwell for a few moments on other problems which concern goods trade and which, in my opinion, should provide food for thought in connection with the merger.

Laws and regulations motivated by reasons of safety, of the protection of life or, again, of quality or the safeguarding of the consumer, differ from one country to another, with the result that a product of one Member State could, in an extreme case, be forced to comply with the regulations of the five others in addition to its own to qualify for freedom of access to all Community markets.

### Technical obstacles to trade

This is how technical obstacles to trade are created: such obstacles do not constitute a legal concept of positive law but are due to an economic phenomenon whose origin is legal.

Owing to these obstacles the national markets remain partitioned off in spite of the removal of the other traditional obstacles to trade. This partitioning deprives both consumers and producers of many of the benefits of the Common Market. It may be noted in passing that, generally speaking, such obstacles exist in international trade with the same restrictive effects.

Faced with this situation, the Commission considered it necessary to draw up a "General Programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade". Adopted on 25 March 1969,<sup>1</sup> this programme lays down the action to be pursued in three phases, according to an order of priority. The Council did not merely approve the programme; it also adopted an agreement concerning the *status quo* and the supply of information to the Commission, a resolution on the mutual recognition of controls and another concerning the adaptation of directives to technical progress.

The Council also took cognizance of a number of solutions studied by the Commission with a view to simplifying the preparation of directives, this simplification being all the more desirable in that the directives to be adopted are numerous and concern widely differing sectors. Among these standard solutions, the one described as "optional" is to allow the Member States to keep their national legislation in force alongside Community instructions issued by means of directives. The other, described by the term "reference to standards", provides that the national laws should give concrete form to the general safety requirements by reference to harmonized standards.

### Approximation of laws

The removal of obstacles to trade can only be the result of gradual action. True, it would be conceivable in theory to attempt to attain the end in view by replacing the existing national provisions by uniform Community regulations, but it is to

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin No. 5/1969, Ch. VII, secs. 35 to 38.



be feared that such a course may in practice lead to a dead end. This being so, it seems preferable to seek to remove the obstacles by harmonization of the national laws without going beyond what is really necessary for this purpose.

Furthermore, the outcome of these measures to approximate laws should not be to create fresh technical obstacles to trade with non-member countries and thus to constitute a protection, other than a tariff protection, for the Community market. This is certainly not the Commission's aim. The "reference to standards" solution seems to be the most suitable one to obviate such difficulties for world trade.

The removal of these obstacles is based on the provisions of Article 100 under which "The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall issue directives for the approximation of such legislative and administrative provisions of the Member States as have a direct incidence on the establishment or functioning of the Common Market".

The importance of this provision at the present stage of the Community's development is obvious. The centre of gravity of the merger of the Communities is indeed the unification of the economic and social regulations. As an instrument of a general nature for use in the widest variety of fields, Article 100 will, in particular, make possible the completion of the customs union.

Nevertheless, it has already become apparent that this Article is proving too cumbersome and incomplete for the development of action answering the requirements of the dynamics of the Treaty. These weaknesses were demonstrated when it was a question of adopting common regulations in the customs field, with the result that it was indispensable in this particular case to resort to another procedure, namely that of Article 235. It had become evident that the necessary powers to act to ensure the proper functioning of the Common Market were lacking.

It therefore appears difficult to gainsay that the Community should be endowed with a more elaborate and more effective provision than Article 100. It seems specially important that the new system for approximating the laws to be instituted under the merger should include the option of resort not only to directives (which bind any Member State to which they are addressed, as to the result to be achieved, while leaving domestic agencies a competence as to forms and means within the limits of freedom which the directives allow the Member States), but also to regulations (binding in every respect and directly applicable in each Member State) and decisions (binding in those respects which concern the designated addressees). The latter instruments appear better calculated to achieve more developed harmonization and thus to meet the needs of free movement of goods. This applies particularly to all cases in which the goal to be reached requires the establishment of homogeneous law.

### Procedural guarantees

With such an object in view it would nevertheless be advisable to provide for the procedural guarantees which might prove to be necessary.

For example, a problem which does not fail to arise with regard to Article 100 is that of the method of voting. I think that in principle the Council should be given the option of acting in this field by qualified majority even if the unanimous vote rule is kept for specific cases. In this context, it may, of course, be asked whether a majority decision of this kind should not presuppose the possession of effective powers by the Community's legislative organs.

Still with reference to Article 100, I would mention another point. As well as the general provision of this Article, the EEC Treaty comprises provisions for approximation applicable to special fields. Here, it would appear that two lines of argument are feasible concerning the provisions to be inserted in the merger Treaty. One is that the general provision must continue to be coupled with special provisions for special sectors. As *leges speciales*, these provisions would have priority over the general provision and being more suited to *ad hoc* situations, they would be more effective. The other argument is that a single general provision would suffice if made effective enough to require no exception. This situation would obviate the risk of difficulties in defining the respective scope of the general rule and the special rules and therefore the risk that the latter might invalidate the application of the former.

### The basis of customs harmonization

As experience has shown that Article 27 is an unsuitable instrument for building a customs union, the Commission decided to select Article 100 as the legal basis for certain measures for the harmonization of customs legislation. However, the Commission then found itself faced with the question as to whether the directive is in itself an adequate instrument for provisions as wide in scope and as precise as those required, for example, in the field of inwards processing traffic.

Opinions are divided as to the degree of precision which the rules of a directive may have. However, it would seem that in practice and in theory a majority is emerging in favour of a non-restrictive interpretation of the third paragraph of Article 189 of the EEC Treaty. According to this argument, even if a directive binds the Member States only from the point of view of the results to be achieved, it can include very detailed provisions where this appears to be indispensable for the attainment of a specified objective. Relying on this argument, the Commission has not hesitated to propose directives whenever it considered that uniformization by means of a regulation was not indispensable, at least at the present stage.

Having said this, the Commission considered that in the case of certain questions of fundamental importance, such as the common customs tariff itself, the definition of the Community's customs territory, the customs value and the origin of goods and Community transit — all of which are essential components of the customs union — it should propose the most powerful instrument of integration, namely the regulation directly applicable in the Member States. To do this a legal basis had therefore to be chosen. Whereas, in the case of the regulation on the common customs tariff, the choice of Article 28 created no problems, in the case of the other acts the question was whether Articles 111-113 or Article 235 should be used. The Commission and the Council considered that Articles 111-113 do not concern customs legislation.

It is true that customs legislation specifies the conditions under which the customs tariff is or is not applied, as is the case in economic customs treatment, preferential treatment and non-economic exemption from customs duty. It also defines the formalities and control measures, as is the case with the customs declaration, the payment of duties, delayed payments and the transit of Community goods. But all this is linked directly or indirectly with commercial policy of which the customs tariff is one instrument.

However, the chief aim of customs legislation is to guarantee the collection or non-collection of the duties listed in the tariff in a completely neutral manner and specifically to rule out commercial policy considerations. Customs duties, like taxes, moreover, must be collected irrespective of the person, enterprise or non-member countries in question. The important thing is to ensure equality of treatment of those liable for duty. In this way, the Brussels Convention on the Valuation of Goods for Customs Purposes was concluded specifically to exclude instruments of commercial policy from the basis of assessment. No doubt, certain types of customs treatment, especially those described as "economic", may be subject to acts of commercial policy, but this is the exception rather than the rule.

These considerations have induced the Commission and the Council to take Article 235 as the basis for the regulations designed to uniformize certain sectors of the customs legislation of the Member States.

Nevertheless, opinions on this point still differ, and two Community institutions have noted that the EEC Treaty shows a gap with regard to this matter. This being so, I am personally in favour of inserting a specific provision in the merger Treaty concerning the harmonization and uniformization of customs legislation. Moreover, I hasten to say that this is no theoretical problem since there is still much to be done in this field.

- Should this specific provision applicable to customs legislation exclusively prescribe the use of regulations or should it leave the choice open between regulations and directives? It is certain that in the past and in fields in which uniformization was not absolutely indispensable, directives have proved more suitable precisely because they are fairly flexible and have enjoyed the approval of the Member States. On the other hand, I admit that as soon as the Community has a European customs code, regulations will appear to be more appropriate; and it seems evident to me that when a Community customs jurisdiction has been set up it will have to be based on regulations.

### ECSC Treaty products

At this juncture I shall quickly turn to the special position of the products within the scope of the Treaty of Paris. There is no doubt, as I see it, that these must, without exception, be made subject to the customs union system as there is no concrete reason to justify any different treatment. Moreover, it has become considerably easier to solve the problem owing to the fact that the customs duties, except for those applying to coal and coke, will be unified on 1 January 1972 as a result of the agreements concluded in the Kennedy Round.

Furthermore, attention has rightly been drawn to the divergences in the territorial application of the existing Treaties. Thus, the ECSC Treaty is applicable only to the European territories of the Member States, whereas the EEC Treaty, in its provisions relating to the free movement of goods, also applies to the French Overseas Departments.

These differences of territorial application and the fact that a common customs tariff does not yet exist for the ECSC products have prevented the Council from bringing these products under the Community regulation on customs value. Transport costs for ECSC products are thus always included in the customs value on the basis of the distance covered as far as the national frontiers of the Member

States, whereas for the other products transport costs are included on the basis of the distance covered only as far as the Community's customs frontier. By the same token the other provisions of the regulation on customs value and the other Community regulations concerning customs do not apply to ECSC products either, but the Member States have undertaken to apply them — *mutatis mutandis* — at national level.

The merger Treaty must obviously remedy this anomaly.

### Euratom Treaty products

Generally speaking, no difficulty arises from the tariff point of view for products falling within the scope of the Euratom Treaty.

The only problem which should be solved under the merger is of a geographical nature. The Euratom Treaty in fact applies to the European territories of the Member States, to the non-European territories subject to their jurisdiction, and also to the extra-European territories for whose external relations a Member State is responsible. It should be noted, however, that to my knowledge, this difference in the geographical scope of the Euratom Treaty has given rise to no difficulty of a legal or practical nature as far as nuclear products are concerned.

### Modifications or suspensions of CCT duties

I should now like to say a word on problems of harmonizing Articles 28 and 113 of the EEC Treaty.

Article 28 provides that after the expiry of the transitional period, the Council, acting by means of a qualified majority vote on a proposal from the Commission, may decide upon autonomous modifications or suspensions of CCT duties, provided that such modifications do not exceed 20% of the rate of any duty and that they may only be extended, under the same conditions, for a second period of six months.

This limitation to periods of six months does not correspond to the Community's needs and economic realities. All the autonomous modifications of the CCT hitherto effected under Article 28 have been decided definitively and without any limitation of duration. As for the suspensions (which juridically do not modify the legal tariff), they have been decided on as a rule for one year. This being so, it would appear logical to abolish the limitation under the EEC Treaty.

The same is true of the other limitation — that modifications and suspensions should not exceed 20% of the rate of any duty, a percentage often exceeded during the last ten years. This limit should therefore be abolished as well. On such an assumption, however, the Article 28 procedure would fall into line with that of Article 113. However, in the tariff field, the EEC Treaty has made a clear distinction between autonomous measures, to be taken by means of a unanimous vote, on the basis of Article 28, and conventional measures requiring a qualified majority vote, on the basis of Article 111. Hitherto, the Commission has chosen Article 28 whenever a tariff measure was not needed because of an undertaking given by the Community to one or more non-member countries. To align these two procedures would therefore mean giving up this distinction and, in such a case, a single Article would suffice.

## The problem of the "Community's own resources"

No account of these matters can omit the problem posed by Article 201 of the EEC Treaty. This Article expressly provides for the possibility of replacing "the financial contributions of Member States... by other resources of the Community itself, in particular by revenue accruing from the common customs tariff when the latter has been definitely introduced".

This allocation of customs duties to the Community as resources of its own appears to be both logical and expedient. The Commission is preparing proposals for the Council with regard to this matter.

## Controls still existing at intra-Community frontiers

Lastly, attention should be drawn to a point to which the Community attaches very special importance: I mean the controls still maintained on the internal frontiers of the Community. Although, on 1 July 1968, the barriers were symbolically raised at the frontier posts, this does not change the fact that controls are carried out when goods enter or leave a Member State. The maintenance of this practice appears to the general public to be inconsistent with the task in hand, and so the European *homo economicus* whether producer, trader or consumer — is inclined to draw disappointing conclusions regarding the progress made.

It should be noted in the first place that as soon as the regulation on Community transit is applied it will in fact eliminate frontier control. No formality will be required at the exit office of the Member State and only a notice of transit will have to be presented at the entry office of the neighbouring Member State; a transfer of the controls of goods traffic to the interior of the Member States will thus be achieved.

However, this simplification will not eliminate controls of intra-Community trade; it will do no more than displace them. The reason is that most of these controls result from regulations which exist in each Member State and are still lawful with regard to the Treaty, such as the following: taxes, regulations concerning marketing, commercial policy and prescriptions of a financial or monetary nature.

Under these conditions, it seems that it will only be possible for these controls gradually to disappear with the harmonization of the national regulations. What is more, such harmonization will certainly not make it possible to relinquish all controls (one has only to think of the Community formalities established in the agricultural field), but it should lead to a situation in which controls would no longer constitute an obstacle to trade. It will still be necessary, however, for the harmonization of prescriptions (the source of controls) to be coupled with mutual recognition of controls (whereby a control carried out by a Member State is considered valid throughout the Community).

Pending harmonization and mutual recognition, certain measures can nevertheless be taken. The Member States still maintain licences and technical visas, which, although granted automatically, nevertheless constitute a source of difficulties for trade and a source of delay (if only because they can be applied for only in the capital cities) and, in the final analysis, a means by which restrictions can be introduced. How can one fail to recognize the antiquated nature of these formalities and their incompatibility with the present stage of development of the Common Market? Although the proposal which the Commission formerly submitted on "the formali-

ties required by the Member States in their mutual trade" needs to be revised in the light of the development of Community regulations in the meantime, this does not change the fact that an effort must be made in this connection.

Furthermore, the possibility granted to users, especially in customs matters, of transferring to the interior of Member States' territories formalities previously complied with at the frontiers, should be completed by the institution of administrative and pragmatic measures to make controls more flexible. The use of all-purpose standard forms, a more liberal system of exemptions from duty in "passenger traffic", the replacement of certain regular controls by spot-checks, closer co-operation between customs authorities and the resiting of custom-houses are the kinds of measures which could satisfy these concerns".

### III. Balance-sheet of four years of Association between the EEC and Turkey

At a time when negotiations have been taking place for several months for the changeover from the preparatory stage to the transitional stage of the Ankara Agreement — signed on 12 September 1963 — there appears to be some point in presenting a general survey of this first period of the Association. Long extracts are therefore given below from the recently approved 4th annual report of activities by the EEC/Turkey Association Council, which assesses the work of the first four years and refers to the negotiations begun for the adoption of new Protocols.

#### Introduction

1968 was the fourth year of application of the Agreement creating an Association between the EEC and Turkey.

An important feature of the year was the examination of problems relating to the changeover from the preparatory to the transitional stage of the Agreement. Two important decisions were taken in this respect. The first deals with the opening of negotiations to draw up the additional protocol laying down what is to happen in the second stage. The decision was reached at the earliest date fixed by the Agreement. At the same time the Council decided to open negotiations to draw up a new financial protocol, as the one in force is due to expire on 30 November 1969.

From the trade angle, the results of the preferential measures accorded the chief Turkish products can be considered satisfactory on the whole. Most of the quotas opened for Turkey were transformed into Community quotas in 1968, one on 1 January (tobacco) and the rest on 1 July (dried fruits, textiles) and this had a positive influence on the way they were used.

In the financial field, total loans granted by the European Investment Bank at the end of 1968 had reached 121.85 million u.a. of the 175 million u.a. provided in the five-year financial protocol.

#### Trade relations

##### *Trade benefits*

Apart from the four basic quotas provided for in the Agreement (tobacco, raisins, dried figs, and hazelnuts) Turkey has, since 1 December 1967, enjoyed facilities for a number of other products in the form of either tariff quotas or tariff preferences.

Most of the tariff quotas opened for Turkey, which were previously in the form of national quotas, were transformed into Community quotas in 1968, when the common customs tariff for the products concerned was introduced. This change was in application of Article 3 of the provisional protocol.

Globalization of the national quotas took place on 1 January 1968 for tobacco and on 1 July 1968 for raisins, dried figs, hazelnuts and the textile products referred to in the Association Council decision of 1967. The only remaining national quotas, therefore, are those for fisheries products and quality wines.

The duties applicable are: zero for tobacco and raisins, 2.5% for hazelnuts, and the equivalent of half of the CCT rates for textile products. The duty was fixed at 4.7% for dried figs; here the Agreement provides that at the time of globalization the Community shall take the necessary measures to ensure that Turkey enjoys trade benefits equivalent to those which it enjoyed under the national quotas, which were subject to a duty equal to half of the reductions applied by the Member States in trade with each other. This meant that these duties varied from 0 to 10.8%. Turkey would have liked exemption under the Community quota. In view of the need to take the various interests concerned into account, the Council of the European Communities decided on the rate of 4.7%, which is the arithmetical average of half of the reductions which the Member States had granted to each other by 30 June 1968, and more favourable than the rate which would have emerged if the weighted average had been applied.

The procedures by which the Community quotas are administered — apart from the specific provisions which take into account the individual nature of each product — are based on the principle of equal and continuous access to the quotas for all Community importers and on the constant application of the preferential rate to all imports of the product concerned in all Member States until the full quota is reached.

In general, globalization of quotas gives Turkey a better opportunity to sell its products than do national quotas. The effects of this were already felt in 1968, even though this was the first year, as the quotas for tobacco, dried figs and raisins developed favourably and approached full utilization.

#### *The development of Turkish exports of products enjoying benefits*

In 1968 the tariff quotas under Article 2 of the provisional protocol were opened at the 1967 levels. During 1968 the volume of all Turkish exports to all countries was less than in the previous year. In spite of this, exports to the Community of the four products concerned were higher.

Member States' total imports of these products exceeded the level reached in 1967, so that from 1967 to 1968 the overall utilization rate of the quotas rose from 83.6% to 92.7% for tobacco, from 76% to 81.2% for raisins, from 82.5% to 95.3% for dried figs, and remained at 100% for hazelnuts. As stated above, this positive result is also due to the globalization of the tariff quotas, which improved the outlets for these products on the Community market.

In the case of the products for which the Community agreed to sales facilities under Article 6 of the provisional protocol, 1968 was the first year of application of these facilities, some of which could not be brought into force until after the end of the export season. This makes it necessary to wait until the end of 1969 for a general assessment of the trend of exports of these products. However, the statistics which the Turkish authorities have been able to compile show very well that the facilities granted to Turkey have benefited its exports in comparison with the previous years (1966/1967), particularly fresh dessert grapes, tangerines (satsumas) and certain textile products.



## Application of the Financial Protocol

In 1968 the European Investment Bank concluded five loan operations for a total sum of 18.6 million u.a., for the financing of one infrastructure project (11 million u.a.) and four industrial projects (7 600 000 u.a.). Other loan operations for a sum of 11 450 000 u.a., approved by the Bank in 1968, were concluded early in 1969.

At the end of the fourth year of application of the Agreement, of the total sum of 175 million u.a. provided over five years under the financial protocol, the Bank's loans have totalled 121 850 000 u.a.,<sup>1</sup> of which 68 300 000 for infrastructure projects and 53 550 000 for industrial projects.

The credits actually used, which had reached 29 160 000 u.a. at the end of 1967, rose to 59 450 000 u.a. by the end of 1968, of which 23 020 000 were for infrastructure projects (33.7% of the loans granted for this sector) and 36 430 000 for industrial projects (68% of the loans granted for this sector).

As can be seen, payments made in 1968 alone were greater than those in the previous three years together. It may be expected that the 1969 figure will be well above that for 1968. A number of large projects under study have reached an advanced stage, and it is reasonable to expect that the remainder of the 175 million u.a. provided under the first protocol will be used up in 1969, the last year of application of the financial protocol.

In 1968 the ratio of industrial projects to infrastructure projects was close to the normal 1/3:2/3; the higher percentage of industrial projects financed in 1967 was an exception. It should also be mentioned that in order better to guarantee that all natural and legal persons who are nationals of Turkey or of Member States involved in the projects have equal competitive access to calls for tender and awards, the Council of the Communities, at the request of the Bank, agreed that calls for tender for projects eligible for finance from the Bank in Turkey may be publicized in the official gazette of the European Communities.

## Negotiations for the changeover to the transitional stage of the Association Agreement

The Agreement lays down that the preparatory stage will be followed by a transitional stage for the gradual establishment of a customs union between Turkey and the Community over a period of twelve years (save exceptions arranged by joint agreement), for the approximation of their economic policies and for the joint action necessary for the proper functioning of the Association.

The preparatory stage is for a minimum period of five years and expires at the earliest on 1 December 1969. The changeover to the transitional stage is not automatic: four years after the entry into force of the Agreement, that is from December 1968, the Association Council must examine whether, in view of Turkey's economic situation, it is possible to draw up the terms, conditions and pace of establishment of the transitional stage in the form of an additional protocol.

<sup>1</sup> This figure covers only the amounts for projects signed between the Republic of Turkey and the European Investment Bank. If the sums provided in the outline contracts for financing projects in the private sector through the Turkish Industrial Development Bank (TSKB) are also taken into account, the figure rises to 128 110 000 u.a.:

During its session of 9 December 1968, the Association Council adopted a resolution agreeing to set in motion immediately the procedure laid down in the first Article of the provisional protocol for drawing up the additional protocol on the transitional stage, and at the same time to open negotiations for a new financial protocol, as the present one is due to expire on 30 November 1969. This means that the decision to begin negotiations for the changeover to the transitional stage was taken at the earliest time laid down in the Agreement.

There is no need to stress the importance of the 9 December 1968 resolution and its significance for the future of the Association between Turkey and the Community. It does appear useful, however, to set out the main reasons why the Community and Turkey thought it possible to begin the negotiations for the changeover to the transitional stage at this early date.

As laid down in the Agreement, they considered Turkey's economic situation, not only from the point of view of progress made since the Agreement entered into force, but also from the point of view of whether future prospects are good enough to enable Turkey to shoulder all the obligations of the transitional stage.

In this respect, considerable results have first of all been achieved during the period covered by the first Turkish five-year plan, and everything points to the likelihood that this will also be the case during the second plan.

In addition, the results of the application of the Ankara Agreement during the first four years of the preparatory phase are on the whole positive as regards both trade and application of the financial protocol, as well as the spirit of mutual co-operation and understanding shown by all concerned.

The nature of the changeover to the transitional stage will also give the Turkish economy a new framework in which it will find fresh sources of strength.

Moreover, it is quite clear that the preparatory stage, by its very nature, can only be considered as a temporary state.

If the declared aim is to be achieved, it is obvious that from the very beginning of the transitional stage the Turkish economy must gradually accept the challenge of competition and, for this purpose, intensify its modernization, conversion and development efforts.

The Community and Turkey are well aware, however, that for a developing economy to form a customs union with highly industrialized countries is a very ambitious aim which, as the resolution points out, cannot be achieved harmoniously unless the mutual and balanced obligations of the transitional stage are adapted to the general trend of the Turkish economy. This must not be jeopardized by a too sudden confrontation with the economies of the Member States.

As a further contribution towards achieving this aim, the Six also declared themselves ready to continue financial assistance to Turkey, and to begin negotiations for a new financial protocol simultaneously with those on the additional protocol.

It goes without saying that the date of the actual changeover to the transitional stage will depend on the time taken to bring the negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion and to carry out the necessary constitutional procedures. It is nevertheless clear that both the Community and Turkey intend to effect the changeover as soon as possible.

## IV. The Council's agreement on the general guidelines of the Communities' work programme in 1969

At its session of 12 May 1969 the Council held a detailed discussion on the internal development of the Communities and "expressed its agreement with the general guidelines of the programme of work for the European Communities in 1969". On 20 March 1969 the Commission had submitted to the Council a document entitled "Communities' work programme"<sup>1</sup> and comprising three parts as follows:

1. The programme for the next three years;
2. The principal tasks for 1969;
3. List of the main proposals already submitted or shortly to be submitted to the Council.

It was with regard to the second section of the "trptych" that the Council adopted a definite position. The contents of the programme approved by the Council, as appended to the press release published at the conclusion of the session of 12 May 1969, are set out below.

### *Contents of the programme*

#### 1. First part

#### Priority tasks which should be accomplished before 31 December 1969

##### First chapter: Tasks arising out of the Treaties

##### A. Tasks arising out of the EEC Treaty

The main tasks concern the following fields:

- a) Freedom of movement, freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services;
- b) Adjustment of monopolies;
- c) Completion of the common commercial policy;
- d) Additional measures regarding agriculture;
- e) Other tasks (transport).

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin No. 5/1969, Ch. X, "Commission", and Supplement to Bulletin No. 4/1969.

a) *Freedom of movement, freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services*

To see what has been accomplished and still remains to be done in these sectors reference should be made to the Commission's documents.

b) *Adjustment of monopolies*

The chief responsibility in this field lies with the Member States. However, in accordance with Article 37, the Commission intends to address to these the recommendations still called for in this field.

c) *Commercial policy*

Decisive steps have been accomplished towards bringing about "the conditions necessary to the implementation of a common policy in the matter of external trade" (Article 111):

(i) With regard to the GATT member countries, as a result of the action of the most-favoured nation clause and the multilateral negotiations concluded with these countries;

(ii) With regard to the developing countries, as a result of the associations and the common attitude adopted concerning the implementation of a system of generalized preferences.

Furthermore, the rules and regulations on the Community's imports from non-member countries have been to a large extent standardized as a result of the setting up of the common external customs tariff and the agricultural regulations.

In fact, gaps exist mainly:

a) In the field of relations with the State-trading countries, even though the agricultural imports from these countries are already subject to common rules;

b) In the field of systems of export aids (credits, insurances).

The following should therefore be included in the programme of work:

(i) Study of the proposal already put forward by the Commission concerning the gradual uniformization of the agreements relating to the trade relations of the Member States with the non-member countries and the negotiation of Community agreements;

(ii) Study of export aids and harmonization of work in this field.

d) *Agricultural policy*

*The requirements of the Treaty have already been broadly fulfilled in this field. However, common rules of organization will have to be provided for in the case of certain agricultural products not yet subject to such organization and regarding which the Commission will have made proposals.*

#### e) *Other tasks*

Among the other work which must be included in the programme to comply with the Treaty, the provisions to be adopted with regard to transport should be mentioned.

### B. Tasks arising out of the EAEC Treaty

#### Euratom research programme

Attention is drawn per memoriam to the fact that a ... multi-annual research programme must be adopted before 1 July 1969.

### Second Chapter: Tasks which must be completed before 31 December 1969 by virtue of derived law resulting from the EEC Treaty and without prejudice to possible extensions

It is chiefly in the agricultural field that the obligation arises to fulfil certain tasks before 31 December 1969, either because this has been expressly stipulated by an instrument of derived law or because the regulations in force expire at that date and must be replaced.

The matters chiefly concerned are:

- a) The extension, modification or additions to be made to certain market organizations, and, above all,
- b) The rules on the financing of the agricultural policy, it being understood that, without legally affecting the changeover to the final period, the solution of this latter problem constitutes a matter of high political importance.

## 2. Second part

A. Tasks relating to the internal development of the Communities mentioned by various delegations and which, in the opinion of this or that delegation, should in principle be started or continued before the end of 1969 although no precise date for their completion can be fixed

#### a) Reform of agricultural structures

This concerns the study — already begun — of the proposals contained in the Commission document known as the "Mansholt Plan".

#### b) Co-ordination of economic policies and monetary co-operation

The proposals contained in the Commission Memorandum of 12 February 1969 have already been referred to the Council, which could examine them for the first time before July once the Monetary Committee, to which the matter is now referred, has rendered its Opinion.

c) Any definition of new tasks likely to be entrusted to the European Social Fund (Article 126 provides that the Council may, at the expiry of the transitional period, determine the new tasks which may be entrusted to the Fund within the framework of its mandate).

d) Study of the problems relating to the election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage.

e) Research and technological policy

This concerns the study of the conclusions of the report by the Aigrain (formerly Maréchal) Group submitted to the Council by the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee. The Council could take up this question sufficiently early to prepare the discussions between the Ministers of the Six responsible for technology and those of the other countries concerned before the end of 1969.

f) Energy policy

The Commission Memorandum on the first guidelines for a Community energy policy is at present being examined by the competent group. The matter might be referred to the Council in June.

g) Furthermore, in other fields of economic unification, the studies relating to competition policy, the European patent and the European-type company should be continued.

## B. Tasks concerning the European Economic Community's external relations

a) Applications from the Governments of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, and Norway and letter from the Swedish Government;

b) Negotiations for the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention and the Arusha and Lagos Agreements;

c) Continuation of the negotiations with Turkey for the purpose of defining the transitional stage of the Association Agreement;

d) Continuation of the negotiations, preparation of mandates or studies of applications for association or for the conclusion of trade agreements presented to the Community by non-member countries;

e) Attitude of the Community in UNCTAD, especially as regards the possibility of granting a system of generalized preferences to the developing countries.

## V. Establishment and operation of the single market

### FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

#### Common Customs Tariff

1. On 23 May 1969, after a favourable opinion by the Common Customs Tariff Nomenclature Committee, the Commission agreed a regulation on the classification of goods under CCT heading 74.19.<sup>1</sup> This regulation, adopted under the provisions of the Council's regulation of 16 January 1969, classifies certain products (spray heads for fire-fighting appliances) under the above heading 74.19. Its purpose is to ensure uniform application of the nomenclature and avoid diversions of trade.

#### Customs legislation

2. As part of the measures for the disposal of Community butter, the Council regulation of 28 January 1969<sup>2</sup> imposed a temporary ban on recourse to inwards processing traffic arrangements for butter and for milk products used for making butter, when they are involved in the manufacture of products to be exported to non-member countries.

The reason given for this ban is also valid for certain products under tariff headings 18.06 and 21.07. As the products affected are not governed by the common market organization in the milk and milk products sector, the ban on recourse to inwards processing traffic could only be decided in these cases on the basis of the Council Directive of 4 March 1969 on the harmonization of laws and regulations on inwards processing traffic.<sup>3</sup>

The Commission therefore submitted to the Council on 20 May 1969 a proposed directive for the extension of the ban on recourse to inwards processing traffic arrangements to products under tariff headings 18.06 and 21.07 with milk fats content by weight of more than 45%. This measure should come into effect at the latest on the date laid down for the implementation of the basic directive, namely 1 October 1969.

### COMPETITION POLICY

#### Application of Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty to individual cases

Commission decision relating to a restrictive agreement in the cement industry

3. On 5 May 1969 the Commission granted negative clearance<sup>4</sup> for an agreement concluded more than 30 years ago between Belgian lime-burners (i.e. manufac-

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. L 124, 24.5.1969.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, No. L 23, 30.1.1969.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, No. L 58, 8.3.1969 and Bulletin No. 4/1969, Ch. V.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, No. L 122, 22.5.1969.

turers of natural cement) and the Belgian manufacturers of Portland cement (S.A. Association générale de fabricants belges de ciment Portland artificiel). In 1936, a critical year for the Belgian cement industry, the lime-burners agreed with the manufacturers to refrain from the production of Portland cement against payment, over an unlimited period of time, of compensation linked with the turnover of the manufacturers of Portland cement. The lime-burners further agreed to limit their sales of natural cement.

In a civil action concerning an interruption of the payments, the Brussels Court of Appeal has suspended judgment pending the final decision of the Commission. In the meantime, 10 of the 13 lime-burners have withdrawn their action. Originally, the Commission had intended to prohibit the agreement because the information then available suggested that it involved real and major restraints of competition. However, fresh information submitted by the parties warranted a new examination of the case and led to the withdrawal of the points challenged.

In its decision, the Commission bases itself on the following two considerations:

(i) Technical and economic progress has led to a situation where it is currently no longer profitable to establish new cement works unless their annual output is at least 200 000 tons and unless the area of the quarries is sufficiently large to allow a steady flow of supplies to the works. The lime-burners are far from satisfying these conditions. In addition, Belgium has excess production capacities for Portland cement. In the circumstances, the three lime-burners concerned have practically no scope for manufacturing this quality of cement.

(ii) In 1965 the smallest Belgian manufacturer of Portland cement, who nevertheless has at his disposal an area of 64 ha, of which 21 ha are quarries, accounted for only 1.5% of the country's total production. A comparison with the ground of the lime-burners (16 ha, of which 9 ha are quarries) shows that the production ban can at any rate not appreciably restrict competition in Portland cement. In Belgium, the current production of natural cement, which is gradually being abandoned, runs at about 1 000 tons per year. The production quota of 2.75% of the Portland cement sales allocated to the lime-burners would be more than 100 times higher than demand. For natural cement the restriction has therefore become pointless.

In accordance with Article 2 of Regulation No. 17, the Commission therefore stated that, in the light of the information available to it, it saw no reason for taking action under the provisions of Article 85(1) of the Treaty with regard to this agreement.

Cancellation of a restrictive agreement in the Dutch tractor market ("Trekkerovereenkomst")

4. Following intervention by the Commission of the European Communities under Article 85 of the Treaty establishing the EEC, the restrictive agreement known as the "Trekkerovereenkomst" has been cancelled by the five Dutch associations of traders in agricultural and horticultural machinery (Vimpoltu, Bovag, Smecoma, Vhl, Vohil) which were parties to it.

This agreement controlled the market at various stages of distribution in the Netherlands, and created reciprocal exclusive arrangements for buying and selling between the signatories. Thus, importers and wholesalers approved under its



rules pledged themselves to supply tractors only to approved retailers. The retailers, for their part, were bound not to buy or market tractors from importers or wholesalers who had not subscribed to the agreement. They were also forbidden to supply unapproved retailers. A complaint was made about the situation by a Dutch importer who was not a party to the agreement.

Since the "Trekkerovereenkomst" has now been formally cancelled by the participants, imports of tractors into the Netherlands are no longer hampered by these artificial obstacles to trade. To promote their sales in the Netherlands, exporters in other countries, particularly other Common Market Member States, and Dutch importers of tractors can now approach both member firms of the associations which formerly participated in the agreement and other retailers who are not subject to the rules of these associations, without being prevented from using the one because they have chosen the other.

### State aids

5. The Commission has approved the regional aid arrangements to reorganize the sulphur industry in Sicily. While giving its agreement it has stressed the importance it attaches to action to establish in the shortest possible time in the least favoured provinces of Sicily, which are the regions where the sulphur mines are located, economically sound industries to replace the unprofitable sulphur industry. Given the bad operating conditions of the Sicilian sulphur mines, the aid involved will not restore profitability; it should, however, help to keep the mines in operation until the areas depending on this sector of activity have economically justified industries capable of absorbing the manpower made available.

The Commission has therefore asked the Italian Government to inform it regularly of progress in setting up new industries in the areas of Sicily located in the provinces of Enna, Caltanissetta and Agrigento. The industries will have to be established in conformity with the plan of activities worked out by the "Ente minerario siciliano", which has been approved by the regional authorities of the island and of which the Commission has been informed. More generally, the Commission has also drawn the attention of the Italian Government to the importance and urgency of work on infrastructure, particularly water supply, in the provinces mentioned. Progress with this work currently determines the industrial development of this region, where average per capita income is the lowest in Italy, and where the problems of underemployment are particularly acute.

## TAXATION POLICY

### Tax exemptions in international travel

6. On 12 May 1969 the Council adopted the text of a directive on exemption from the turnover taxes and excise duties levied by the Member States on goods imported by tourists and other international travellers.

The checks and formalities which must be complied with at present because of the existing differences in Member States' legislation on turnover taxes and excise duties will be eased once the directive enters into force. The Member States will have to implement the measures required to this end by 1 January 1970 at the latest.

Under the directive, exemption is granted for non-commercial imports of merchandise in travellers' luggage up to a total value of 75 u.a. per person.<sup>1</sup>

Travellers from non-member countries entering the Community are allowed to import 25 u.a. worth of goods free of tax.

Article 4 of the directive fixes for certain products the quantitative limits up to which goods can be imported free of turnover tax and excise duty. These quantities are as follows:<sup>2</sup>

a) *Tobacco goods*

200 cigarettes or 100 cigarillos or 50 cigars or 250 g of tobacco;

b) *Alcoholic beverages*

1 standard bottle of 0.70 to 1 litre of distilled beverages and spirituous beverages of an alcoholic strength of more than 22°,

or

2 litres of distilled beverages and spirituous beverages, aperitives with a basis of wine or alcohol, of an alcoholic strength of 22° or less, sparkling wines, dessert wines

and

2 litres of non-sparkling wine;

c) *Perfumes*

50 g, and 1/4 litre of toilet water;

d) *Coffee*

500 g, or 200 g of coffee extracts and essences;

e) *Tea*

100 g, or 40 g of tea extracts and essences.

The exemptions under a), b) and d) cannot be claimed by travellers under 15 years of age.

### Application of the TVA in the Member States

7. According to the first Council Directive adopted in this field on 11 April 1967, the common system of tax on value added must enter into force on 1 January 1970 at the latest.

The Commission having learnt of the intention of the Italian Government to ask for an extension of this deadline until 1 January 1972 in respect of the entry into force of the common TVA system in Italy, President Rey wrote to the Italian Government on 7 May 1969 pointing out that the two Council directives

<sup>1</sup> 1 unit of account (u.a.) equals: US \$1; DM 4; FF 4.93706; Lit. 625; Fl. 3.62; Bfrs. 50; Lfrs. 50.

<sup>2</sup> Official gazette No. L 133, 4.6.1969.

on the harmonization of Member States' legislation on turnover tax constitute an important political act and are also legally binding on all Governments of the Member States.

## FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES

### Proposals for directives on "Engineers"

8. At the beginning of May the Commission adopted proposals for directives concerning the application of the right of establishment and freedom to supply services to "research, design, consultation and applications activities in the technical field". The directives concern various occupations, but chiefly engineers.

There are three proposals:

(i) The first abolishes all restrictions on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services and any provisions which hamper mainly nationals of other Member States in obtaining access to these activities and are not justified by their very nature.

(ii) The second makes tideover arrangements pending the mutual recognition of diplomas — a measure which has proved too complex to introduce for the time being but which must be adopted as soon as possible. The purpose of the arrangements is to establish such guarantees of professional competence as are required to enable people engaged in these activities to move freely from one Community country to another. They cover two types of persons: firstly, "engineers", using the term in its everyday sense, without giving it any precise legal significance; and secondly, skilled technicians. A person holding a diploma awarded for one of these different types of training will be able to use it in the host country on condition that he also submits a certificate showing that he has practised the activities in question in one or other Member State for at least two years after obtaining the diploma.

(iii) The third proposal specifies that those member countries which do not distinguish between the two types of training for engineers referred to in the proposals must make the necessary arrangements to introduce this distinction into their legislation. The proposal further provides that the Member States must ensure that their educational systems offer engineers opportunities to switch from one type of training to the other.

### Distribution and use of toxic products

9. Consulted by the Council in accordance with Articles 54(2) and 63(2) of the EEC Treaty, the European Parliament rendered Opinions, at its session of 5 and 9 May 1969, on Commission proposals for:

(i) A directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the field of distribution of toxic products;

(ii) A directive on transitional measures concerning activities in the distribution and commercial use of toxic products.

Except for some points of detail the Parliament endorsed the first proposal.

With regard to the second, the Parliament objected to the Commission proposal according to which a person may exercise the activities concerned in the countries where there are rules on the distribution and commercial or professional use of toxic products, provided he has previously exercised those activities, in a self-employed or managerial capacity, for an unbroken period of five years in another Community country.

The Parliament considered it indispensable that the persons involved should always be required to hold a certificate or diploma entitling them to access to activities in the distribution and commercial use of toxic products and asked the Commission to amend its proposal accordingly. Article 149, second paragraph, of the EEC Treaty gives the Parliament authority to make this request.

## APPROXIMATION OF LEGISLATION AND CREATION OF COMMUNITY LAW BY CONVENTIONS

### The European patent

10. The Inter-governmental Conference for the setting up of a European system for the grant of patents opened on 21 May 1969 at the Palais des Congrès, Brussels. In addition to the Member States of the European Communities, Austria, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom took part. The Commission of the European Communities attended as an observer.

On the proposal of the Member States of the European Communities, the Conference elected Dr. Kurt Haertel, President of the German Patent Office, as its chairman.

The Conference elected Mr. G. Grant, Comptroller General, Patent Office, United Kingdom, M. Savignon, Director, National Industrial Property Institute, France, and M. A. Fernandez Mazarambroz, Director of the Patent Office, Spain, as vice-chairmen.

As agreed among the Member States, the work of the conference will be done in Luxembourg.

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<sup>1</sup> For further details see Bulletin No. 5/1969, Ch. IV and Ch. VI, sec. 15, and Bulletin No. 6/1969, Ch. V, sec. 9.

## VI. Towards economic union

### ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

#### The international economic and monetary situation

11. Replying on 6 May in Strasbourg to an oral question submitted by the Economic Affairs Committee of the European Parliament, M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, discussed the general international economic and monetary situation.

After describing trends in the Community countries, M. Barre discussed various important aspects of the international monetary situation.

"There is a lot of talk at the moment — the topic comes up at regular intervals — of an adjustment of the parities of certain currencies... In an international monetary situation which is still unstable, with the speculators on the alert, certain remarks are ill-advised, to say the least. I shall confine my own comments to a number of ideas now being aired.

Should the circumstances make a change in the parities necessary, the case for a multilateral operation is a very strong one. This solution would be "elegant", as they say, and would be better adapted to the complex and variable aspects of the international monetary situation.

But even on this basis, the conditions governing the success of currency adjustments would still have to be fulfilled in each of the countries concerned, and world business trends would have to be such as to enable the operation to achieve the aims set. To get the timing wrong could be worse than useless. Nothing could be more dangerous than to imagine that a multilateral operation by itself would put an end to the current national and international difficulties or that it could replace the economic policies, which in the final analysis determine the balanced growth of the economies. Nor can parity manipulation relieve the Community countries of their duty to co-ordinate effectively their economic policies."

Discussing the Eurodollar market, M. Barre commented:

"It is not going too far to say that while in the past few years the economic interdependence of the Community countries has grown, some measure of monetary integration has also been introduced, through the Eurodollar market, between these countries and the United States. One of the most important, and not sufficiently recognized, aspects of this phenomenon is connected with the rates of exchange: under the present system, the rate of exchange of each of the Community currencies is allowed to move away from that of the others by double the maximum spread that is possible between the dollar and any one of these currencies. The Community countries are thus discriminating against each other in favour of the dollar."

Acknowledging that trends on the Eurodollar market were partly the result of measures taken by the United States to restore balance of payments equilibrium and that the price for a return to a healthier international monetary situation had to be paid one way or another, M. Raymond Barre said that certain details

of the policy adopted by the United States were debatable and that the calls made by the American banks on the resources of the Eurodollar market should be reduced by a change in the rules governing creditor interest rates and in the system of minimum reserve requirements in the United States. Here, it was highly desirable, though not sufficient in itself, that the countries of the Community should adopt a common attitude. There was an urgent need for progress in the liberalization of capital movements within the EEC, for the fragmentation of the capital markets of the Community had helped to stimulate the development of the Eurodollar and Euro-currency market. The scope for eliminating or reducing by stages the margin of fluctuation, in their mutual rates, of the currencies of the Community countries must also be studied, since the current situation has resulted in a way in the European countries discriminating against each other in favour of the dollar.

Lastly, discussing the activation of the special drawing rights, a question which could arise in the autumn, M. Raymond Barre stated: "It will be of the greatest importance that on this occasion the Community should be present as a single agency and that it should be able to make judicious use of its influence through the countries combining their votes: the task will be to fix in a reasonable manner the level of the rights to be created. Care will also have to be taken to see that the application of the SDR system leads to a limitation of the rise in official dollar balances and to the termination of a number of practices which have not had a happy influence on the international monetary system. On this condition the SDR system will fulfil its basic role, which is to protect the creation of international liquidity from erratic factors and make it subject to concerted decisions properly related to the real needs of the world economy."

### Monetary Committee

12. The Monetary Committee held its 122nd meeting on 9 May 1969, with M. van Lennep in the chair. After reviewing the general economic situation it continued to discuss the Commission memorandum of 12 February 1969 on the co-ordination of economic policies and monetary co-operation. It submitted its conclusions to the Council and the Commission in the form of an Opinion.

The alternate members of the Monetary Committee met on 20 May 1969 to prepare the Committee's annual report.

### Working Party on Transferable Securities Markets

13. The Working Party on Transferable Securities Markets met on 28 and 29 May 1969, with M. De Voghel in the chair. It continued work on the second part of its report to the Monetary Committee on procedures and instruments designed to ensure equilibrium on the bond markets of the EEC countries.

### Short-term Economic Policy Committee

14. The Short-term Economic Policy Committee met on 13 May 1969, with M. Sérísé presiding. It reviewed the economic situation in the Member States and adopted the text of a *note verbale* summing up the conclusions it had arrived at following discussion of the Commission Memorandum of 12 February 1969.

## **Budget Policy Committee**

15. The Budget Policy Committee's Working Party on public finance projections held its second meeting on 28 May 1969 with M. Wissels presiding. Using working documents prepared by the Commission, the Working Party discussed and adopted the accounting framework for the 1970/75 central projection. It also discussed the need to ensure that the characteristics of the reference year 1970 should be the same for the public finance projections as for the overall projections.

## **Medium-term Economic Policy Committee**

16. The Medium-term Economic Policy Committee held its 33rd meeting on 23 May 1969.

It continued its discussion of the Commission's memorandum to the Council on the co-ordination of economic policies and monetary co-operation in the Community.

On the basis of memoranda received from Belgium and Luxembourg, the Committee also reviewed the implementation of the First Programme in these two countries.

## **Working Party on Incomes Policy**

17. The Working Party on Incomes Policy met on 5 May and began, as preparation of the third programme, an examination of social security problems in the EEC. It agreed the final version of its report "Incomes policy in the Community — situation in the Member States in September 1968" and submitted it to the Committee, which adopted it at its last meeting and decided to submit it to the Council and the Commission.

## **Working Party on Policy for the Structure of Individual Industries**

18. On 21 and 22 May the Working Party on Policy for the Structure of Individual Industries met for the first time since the establishment of the Second Programme. It resumed its study of the problems relating to action to concert public procurement, the application of advanced technologies and the textile industry.

## **Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy**

19. The Medium-term Economic Policy Committee's Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy met on 13 May. It continued work on the supplementary document which it has undertaken to submit to the Council, following the transmission of its report of 19 March 1969 on "Scientific and technical co-operation between the European countries: opportunities and potential in the seven sectors". This supplementary document should be available in June 1969.

## **Working Party on the Comparison of Budgets**

20. The Working Party on the Comparison of Budgets met in Brussels on 12 and 13 May to continue the examination of the draft report on budget trends in the member countries from 1957 to 1966.

The experts completed the examination of the parts of the report which deal with the State, the local authorities and social security. It was agreed that the recast version of the section concerning the public sector as a whole will be submitted to the various delegations in the next few weeks for approval.

## **AGRICULTURAL POLICY**

### **Memorandum on the reform of agriculture**

21. At a meeting on 12 May 1969 in Luxembourg the Council resumed its examination of the Commission's Memorandum on the Reform of Agriculture in the European Economic Community. The French delegation made a statement to reopen discussion of this subject within the Council and put forward a number of procedural suggestions to expedite examination of the problem.

The Special Committee on Agriculture, which does the preparatory work for Council meetings on agriculture has already examined these suggestions and decided to set up a working party to make a comparative inventory of the structural measures advocated in the Commission Memorandum and similar measures already in existence in the various Member States.

For their part, the competent Committees of the European Parliament continued their discussion of the Memorandum, as did the Specialized Group formed for this purpose by the Economic and Social Committee.

### **Common market organizations**

#### **Cereals and rice**

22. On 2 May 1969 the Council adopted a regulation amending the basic regulation of June 1967 setting up a common organization of the market in the cereals sector.<sup>1</sup> The purpose of this amendment is to make it possible to limit the stocks eligible for a compensatory allowance at the end of the marketing year to those previously notified to the competent authorities. In certain areas of the Community, notably in Italy, the new harvest comes on the market even before the end of the old marketing year. It is conceivable therefore that compensation might be paid for grain from the new harvest, where cost would not have been increased by storage charges.

On the same date the Council amended certain provisions of the regulation it adopted on 17 February 1969 laying down criteria for mobilizing cereals for food

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. L 107, 6.5.1969.



aid purposes.<sup>1</sup> Three Commission decisions of 8 May 1969 authorized Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands to limit support buying of certain cereals.<sup>2</sup> These safeguard measures have proved necessary because of the appreciable increase in the quantities of grain arriving on the markets of these three countries at prices considerably below the intervention price as a result of certain forward dealings on the currency of one of the Member States. The Council adopted three further regulations on 13 May. One of these<sup>3</sup> fixes the following threshold prices for cereals for the 1969/70 marketing year:

	(u.a./ton)
common wheat and maslin	104.38
rye	95.63
barley	93.19
maize	93.69
durum wheat	123.13
oats	87.60
buckwheat	88.53
sorghum	89.93
millet	88.53
canary seed	88.53

The second stipulates that the compensatory allowances for common wheat, rye of bread-making quality and maize held in stock at the end of the 1968/69 marketing year shall be 9.50 u.a./ton, 7.65 u.a./ton and 5 u.a./ton respectively.<sup>4</sup> The third regulation fixes the monthly price increases for cereals and for wheat or rye flour, groats and meal for the 1969/70 marketing year.<sup>4</sup>

The 1968/69 marketing year was marked by an abnormally good barley harvest which means that output in France will amount to more than 5.2 million tons, while stocks at the end of May were estimated at some 800 000 tons. France was therefore authorized by a Commission decision of 20 May 1969 to introduce special intervention measures in this sector.<sup>5</sup>

Lastly, on 27 May 1969 the Commission adopted a regulation on the conditions for granting compensatory allowances for wheat other than durum, rye for baking and maize in stock at the end of the 1968/69 marketing year.<sup>6</sup>

## Beef and veal

23. On 7 May 1969, the Commission decided<sup>7</sup> to cut down on the number of licences for the importation at reduced rates of levy of frozen beef and veal for processing from non-member countries; moreover, the percentage reduction on the levy is to be cut back from 40 to 25%. It had been noted that applications for licences lodged by traders were in excess of import requirements, given the balance-sheet

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. L 107, 6.5.1969.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, No. L 112, 9.5.1969.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, No. L 116, 14.5.1969.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, No. L 117, 16.5.1969.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, No. L 123, 23.5.1969.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, No. L 126, 28.5.1969.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, No. L 109, 8.5.1969.

for beef and veal compiled by the Commission. Furthermore, on 8 May 1969, the Commission amended an earlier regulation dealing with the calculation of the import price for calves.<sup>1</sup>

### Pigmeat

24. A regulation adopted by the Council on 13 May 1969 fixed the general rules applicable in the event of an appreciable rise in prices in the pigmeat sector.<sup>2</sup> Under this regulation it will be possible, in accordance with common criteria for determining a rise in prices and the possible persistence of such a rise, to take the necessary steps in the event of a disturbance or threatened disturbance of the market. These steps may include the partial or total suspension of the levy on imports of certain products to be decided in each particular case.

### Milk and milk products

25. At its meeting on 13 May 1969, the Council examined in detail the problems raised by the milk market situation. Each delegation had an opportunity of explaining how it considered the market could be kept under control. This discussion showed that the delegations' views coincided on a number of features which could be embodied in the overall solution which will have to be worked out in the near future.<sup>3</sup>

In a regulation dated 8 May 1969 the Commission amended an earlier regulation of 26 May 1968 in respect of the period of validity of export licences in the milk and milk products sector.<sup>4</sup>

On 21 May 1969 it adopted two regulations, one dealing with the supply of butter at a reduced price to certain processing firms in the Community<sup>5</sup> and the other with the sale by the intervention agencies of butter over a certain age.<sup>6</sup> The purpose of this second regulation is to facilitate the marketing of this butter by lowering its selling price.

On 13 May 1969 the Council amended an earlier regulation dated 28 June 1968 as regards the levies to be charged on imports of Tilsit (Haverti) cheese for the period from 29 July 1968 to 30 January 1969.<sup>7</sup>

### Sugar

26. On 13 May 1969 the Commission fixed a single equivalence ratio for the production refund on white sugar used in the manufacture of levulose.<sup>8</sup> This regulation provides that, for the manufacture of 1 kg of levulose, the Member States will grant at most a production refund for 1.60 kg of white sugar processed before 1 July 1970 and for 1.15 kg of white sugar processed after that date.

On the same day the Council adopted a regulation on measures designed to facilitate the marketing of sugar produced in the French Overseas Departments.<sup>9</sup> This regulation provides for a system of aid enabling refineries in continental

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. L 111, 9.5.1969.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, No. L 116, 15.5.1969.

<sup>3</sup> See discussion of this subject under "European Parliament" and "Economic and Social Committee".

<sup>4</sup> Official gazette No. L 121, 22.5.1969.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, No. L 115, 14.5.1969.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, No. L 118, 17.5.1969.

ports processing sugar from the overseas departments to rearrange their production in accordance with the rules resulting from the common organization of the market in sugar. To this end, France is authorized, for a period of 5 years and on certain conditions, to grant degressive national aid in respect of fixed quantities of raw sugar imported from the French overseas departments and refined at Nantes, Bordeaux and Marseilles.

On 29 April 1969 the Commission adopted a decision establishing an Advisory Committee on Sugar.<sup>1</sup>

## Fruit and vegetables

27. On 7 May 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council a report on the application of certain market organization measures for fruit and vegetables. With a view to limiting the supply of certain fruit such as apples, pears and peaches of which excessive quantities are being grown, the Commission proposes that the Member States should stop granting aid to the creation of new orchards. The Commission also believes that bonuses repayable by the EAGGF should be granted to encourage the uprooting of certain orchards.

The Commission considers that when any product subject to a price system is in excessive supply, steps should be taken to rid the market of inferior produce. It is thinking in terms of increasing the minimum calibration provided for in the common quality standards, or of prohibiting the market in the fresh state of produce which does not conform at least to the grade II category. Inferior quality produce would remain available for processing.

Furthermore, certain gaps in the regulations have led to top quality produce being withdrawn from the market while inferior qualities continue to be sold. To remedy this situation the Commission proposes to take the prices of grade II products as the sole basis in making the financial calculations for withdrawal and intervention, even when superior quality produce is offered. This would probably mean that the better qualities would hardly be offered to the intervention agencies.

Certain difficulties on the Community fruit and vegetable markets are caused by the fact that the Member States are still free to fix buying-in prices at varying levels. To alleviate the present disadvantages it is proposed that these prices should in future apply throughout the entire Community. It is also suggested that all Member States be required to grant financial compensation to producers' organizations which withdraw products. The Commission is anxious to strengthen and develop the role of the producers' organizations and proposes to abolish the formal declaration of crisis situations and allow the organizations to intervene as soon as the state of the market requires.

As regards the ultimate disposal of the products withdrawn from the market, the Commission proposes that fresh or processed produce should be distributed free of charge to certain social categories, the processing and distribution costs being borne by the EAGGF. It also suggests encouraging the use of certain surplus products on the farm.

On 13 May 1969 the Commission fixed reference prices for cherries (except for the month of June these are slightly higher than for the previous year) and the adjustment coefficients applicable to the buying-in prices laid down for cauliflowers and tomatoes.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. L 122, 22.5.1969.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, No. L 115, 14.5.1969.

## Tobacco

28. On 12 May 1969 the Council had a thorough exchange of views on three proposed regulations put forward by the Commission on the setting up of a common organization of the market in raw tobacco, on taxes other than turnover taxes imposed on the consumption of manufactured tobacco, and on national trading monopolies in manufactured tobacco.

## Financing the common agricultural policy

29. At the Council meeting held on 12 and 13 May 1969, the Commission undertook to do all in its power to submit in the weeks ahead proposals for definitive arrangements for financing the common agricultural policy and the creation of independent resources for the Community.

At the same meeting the Council had an exchange of views on the financing of schemes from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF for 1970 (7th instalment). The Commission intends to submit a proposal for a regulation to the Council in the near future based on the arrangements applied in connection with the 6th instalment of this Section.

Following measures adopted by the Council with a view to improving the examination of the financial aspects of the Commission's proposals, the Budgetary Committee of the Committee of Permanent Representatives met on several occasions to elaborate its working methods and to examine the financial aspects of several agricultural proposals.

The European Parliament rendered an Opinion on a regulation postponing from 31 March to 30 June 1969 the deadline for a substantial decision by the Council with regard to the Guidance Section of the EAGGF for 1968,<sup>1</sup> and preliminary questions with regard to schemes for the second instalment for 1968 were referred to the Commission. At the end of subsequent discussions within the Council the date was put back to 31 July 1969.<sup>2</sup>

Lastly, the EAGGF Committee which met on 28 May 1969 examined proposals for a regulation dealing with the financing of intervention in the sugar sector and rendered an opinion on a proposed regulation on applications for advance payments from the Guarantee Section for the first half of the 1968/69 accounting period. The Committee was consulted on the question of proposed decisions on assistance in connection with the pig censuses.

## Approximation of legislation

30. On 4 May 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council two decisions dealing with the equivalence of certified seed of certain varieties from non-member countries and seed grown in the Community and the recognition of seed trials carried out in certain non-member countries. The EEC's seed directives make the proposed measures necessary for seed imported from non-member countries and marketed within the Community.

<sup>1</sup> See "European Parliament".

<sup>2</sup> Official gazette No. L 132, 3.6.1969.

The Commission's proposals were preceded by an examination of existing rules in the non-member countries in question and the way these rules are applied. Existing rules in other non-member countries are now being examined.

### Conditions of competition in agriculture

31. The Commission has informed the German Government that it has no particular comment to make with regard to the granting of subsidies to farmers who voluntarily keep accounts.

## INDUSTRIAL POLICY

### Iron and steel industry

#### Expansion of investments

32. Replying to a written question by M. Oele, member of the European Parliament, the Commission recently gave its opinion<sup>1</sup> on the possible consequences of the present pronounced rise in iron and steel investments in conjunction with the recent recovery of the economic situation. The Commission raised the following points.

During the second half of 1968, investments declared by Community iron and steel enterprises represented 371 million units of account (u.a.). During the four months from 1 January to 30 April 1969, the amount was 488 million u.a.; this figure will be much greater when formal declarations already announced concerning the creation of two new integrated steelworks on the Community coast can be computed.

If the figure for the second half of 1968 is already somewhat different from the trend observed since the introduction of compulsory declarations, the one for early 1969 already shows a much greater readiness to invest in the Community iron and steel industry, as shown in the following table relating to declarations received by the High Authority or the Commission of the European Communities:

Average values based on 4-month periods

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1956/59	154 million u.a.
1960/61	530 million u.a.
1962/68	165 million u.a.
first four months of 1969	488 million u.a. (excluding the two coastal projects mentioned above)

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Quite a few investment programmes appear to have been decided under the influence of the vigorous economic recovery, though they may well not be completed before another phase of the economic situation. It has already happened

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. C 79, 21.6.1969.

(in 1960/61) that very large investments after a boom period have most likely contributed to the imbalance from 1963 onwards between production potential and demand for iron and steel products.

This being so, the Commission decided to investigate whether there was not a risk of the present investment projects causing an imbalance in the market for certain iron and steel products several years hence. The Commission is therefore expediting the work in hand on the preparation of its next general objectives, for 1975. It has also carried out research on the sectors towards which the most important investment projects are directed and in which there may be risks of over-equipment. A first study on the estimated situation of the sheet market in 1972/73<sup>1</sup> points to the risk of a certain deterioration in the rate of utilization of hot, and even more of cold, wide strip mills. In the light of these results the Commission has expressed its opinions on the latest declarations and intends to pronounce in future on any further declarations made in this sector.

Other studies concerning the forward wire rod and heavy and medium plate market in 1972/73 will shortly be completed. All indicate that the rates of utilization of rolling mills will be maintained approximately at the 1968 level.

### Technical research

33. At its session of 28 May 1969 the Council approved the allocation of financial assistance to a total of 3 155 971.50 u.a. for various iron and steel technical research projects, in pursuance of ECSC Treaty Article 55(2c). The research to be promoted concerns: metal physics (123 600 u.a.), measurements in the steel industry (1 701 817.50 u.a.), methods of analysing gases in steels (226 188 u.a.), casting and solidification of steel (692 160 u.a.), automation of reversing mills (90 846 u.a.), automation of slab pivoting in heavy plate mills (115 360 u.a.), and the exploitation of technical literature on iron and steel (206 000 u.a.).

Since the ECSC Treaty came into force, first the High Authority and then the Commission have granted more than 34 million u.a. of financial assistance from funds derived from the levies specified in Article 50 of the Treaty, for research both on steel production and the development of consumption.

### Further progress in standards

34. The Co-ordinating Committee on the Nomenclature of Iron and Steel Products recently adopted 9 new Euronorms which have just been published. The Committee was set up by the High Authority in 1953 to co-ordinate and supervise the efforts of 24 working parties drafting Euronorms, i.e. standards concerning grades, tolerances and the rationalization of iron and steel products for the Community countries, and to adopt their conclusions.

Of the general standards, Euronorm 79 — definition and classification of iron and steel products by shapes and sizes — classifies the products more rationally and brings up to date definitions largely outdated by technology in the light of the capacities of modern production machinery.

Five Euronorms on grades of unalloyed steel products have been published. Euronorm 28 (unalloyed steel sheet and strip for use in boilers and pressure vessels, variants and grades); 30 (forging semis in structural steels for general use, variants

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin No. 4/1969, Ch. VII, sec.31.

and grades); 46 (unalloyed mild steel hot rolled hoop and strip, grade); 47 (hot rolled hoop and strip in structural steels for general use, grade); 80 (steel for passive reinforcement of concrete, grade). These standards cover almost a quarter of the production of finished products in the Community; in this way the standard grades, i.e. those most commonly used, are virtually all covered. Standardization of finer grades is in progress.

In conclusion, of the standards on sizes and tolerances of products, 3 Euronorms have been published: Euronorm 31 (forging; tolerances for sizes, shapes and weights); 81 (hot rolled smooth concrete steel, sizes, weights and tolerances) and 67 (hot rolled extruded flats). The last two contain the standardized sizes of corresponding products and supplement thirteen existing Euronorms on the rationalization of sizes of merchant steel rolled products and sections, a number of which have become accepted internationally more or less as they stand for products in metric dimensions. The rationalization of products in common use is thus also nearly complete and the following stage concerning sections for special uses is in hand.

A list of European standard samples for chemical analysis of iron and steel products has also been published; these samples, prepared for Community enterprises in general by the Institut de recherches de la sidérurgie française and the Bundesanstalt für Materialprüfung, in collaboration with the main producers, users and research institutes, are of a specific and constant composition; they serve to check methods and operators and are used as a reference basis in cases of dispute between Community suppliers and customers.

So far 61 Euronorms have been published, including 6 general standards, 16 on physical tests, 7 on chemical tests, 11 on grades of products, and 21 on sizes and tolerances of products. 40 Euronorms are at varying stages of preparation and 5 are being revised.

## Nuclear industry

35. At its session of 12 May 1969, the Council gave its approval for an amendment proposed by the Commission to the memorandum and articles of the semi-public Kernkraftwerk Obrigheim GmbH (KWO), to raise the enterprise's registered capital from DM 75 million to DM 100 million.<sup>1</sup> This company, to which the Council gave the status of joint enterprise (within the meaning of Euratom Treaty Chapter V) on 28 July 1966, was founded by thirteen electric power producers to build and run a 283 MWe nuclear power station at Obrigheim, on the Neckar. The station was linked up with the grid on 29 October 1968.

When the company was incorporated, its registered capital was DM 25 million, but this has been increased by successive instalments during the building of the power station. These increases of capital necessitated changes in the memorandum and articles of the enterprise, which, in accordance with Euratom Treaty Articles 47 and 50, can come into force only after approval by the Council, on a proposal of the Commission. It was the latest amendment approved by the Council on 12 May 1969 which increased the registered capital to DM 100 million.

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. L 117, 16.5.1969.

## SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND NUCLEAR RESEARCH POLICY

### Co-ordination of national scientific policies

#### Activities of the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy (PREST)

36. In accordance with the instructions given by the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy (PREST), the expert group on scientific and technical information and documentation (IDST) has carried on its work.

In this context, it decided to create three sub-groups of experts, namely, on metallurgy, agriculture and medicine, which are to prepare, between now and 31 October 1969, a report for the PREST Working Group on the information problems in these sectors.

An additional sub-group was formed which is to draw up, by 31 May, an account of the desirability and possibilities of conducting similar work and study projects in the field of patents.

### Joint action in the nuclear field

#### Long-term Community supplies of enriched uranium

37. The Commission submitted to the Council on 22 May 1969 proposals relating long-term Community supplies of enriched uranium.<sup>1</sup>

#### Symposium on current technological problems relating to steam turbines in nuclear research centres

38. Within the framework of the campaign conducted by the Commission for more than three years to promote the exchange of experience acquired by nuclear power plant operators, a meeting was organized in Brussels on 8 May 1969 in order to clarify certain problems inherent in the operation of steam turbines.

The need to construct increasingly high power units, the low pressure and the absence of superheat in the steam supplied by current proven-type nuclear reactors are forcing constructors to reconsider to a certain extent the problems of turbine construction. However, the shutdowns due to turbine damage in several nuclear centres over the past few years show that these problems have not always been properly evaluated.

As well as operators, the Commission invited turbine constructors and representatives from other institutions concerned with these problems in order to have an idea of every aspect of the difficulties.

The fact that the number of participants, namely 77, representing 18 electricity producers, 12 constructors and 4 specialized institutions, exceeded expectations was in itself evidence of the interest aroused by this initiative.

<sup>1</sup> See sec. 50.



The natural reticence on the part of the constructors to reveal their difficulties which was apparent during the preparatory phase, disappeared in the course of the meeting and it was thanks to their active participation that the event proved such a complete success. The chair was assigned to an operator, Dr. Weckesser, director of the first nuclear power plant in Germany.

It emerged from the discussions that the causes of damage vary considerably but in general have the same effects, i.e. excessive stresses in the moving blades. In many cases, the necessary modifications do not call for technological innovation, the main requirement is a better knowledge and evaluation of the additional sources of stress. These are sometimes difficult to pinpoint, as is evident from cases where they have not been identified until after several successive failures.

Another part of the meeting was concerned with water extraction facilities and the problems of operation surveillance and inspection. On the two last-named points in particular, it should be possible to make considerable progress. The feasibility of using certain promising appliances such as the vibration analysis devices necessitates further study and development work.

The last item to be discussed was the present trend in the design and construction of high-power turbines.

To sum up, it must be emphasized that this meeting proceeded very smoothly indeed, which is certainly an encouragement for the Commission to arrange similar exchanges of views in the future and also demonstrates that competition or divergence of interests is not necessarily of a nature to render such meetings abortive. Both constructors and operators seemed convinced that such exchanges can be profitable to all concerned.

#### Meeting on the applications of high-temperature nuclear reactors in the iron and steel industry and in fossil fuel utilization

39. In the course of the year 1968, the Commission set on foot two forward studies which have just been terminated. They dealt with the application of nuclear energy to the direct reduction of iron ores and to the utilization of fossil fuel respectively. A meeting was held in Brussels on 27 May 1969 with the aim of obtaining the opinions of national research bodies in the coal and steel sector on these two studies and of ascertaining how the studies could be followed up. The meeting, under the chairmanship of M. F. Hellwig, Vice-President of the Commission, was attended by about sixty participants representing the aforementioned bodies, those concerned in the studies and the competent Commission departments in this field.

After each delegation from the iron and steel sector had stressed its interest in these applications, it was decided to examine jointly the research problems in which Community collaboration could be envisaged. However, in the opinion of certain delegations the first step should be to go thoroughly into each of the studies.

The delegations from the coal sector, on the other hand, were not so impressed, especially by the study on coal utilization, which they did not regard as a way of helping to increase coal output in the short term.

More detailed examination of the two studies and joint investigation of the spheres of collaboration — these, in the first stage, will be the principal tasks of the two expert groups which were set up at the end of the meeting.

## Activities of the Joint Research Centre

### *Reactor physics*

40. Within the framework of the activity of the European-American Committee on Reactor Physics (EACRP), Ispra JRC organized a meeting of experts on the problems of interpreting neutron physics experiments involving a small quantity of fissile material, that is to say, an amount less than that required to reach the critical mass.

The problem of reducing the quantity of fissile material in neutron physics measurements will become more and more important as regards both thermal and fast reactors, especially in cases where plutonium or  $U^{233}$  is used as both are costly today and more difficult to obtain in bulk.

The meeting, which was held at Ispra, on 12-14 May 1969, was attended by about thirty experts from European and transatlantic countries (Canada, United States and Japan); the findings will be embodied in a report to be communicated to all the countries by the EACRP.

### *Condensed state physics — Operation of Ispra-1 reactor*

41. The reactor's fourth operating cycle in 1969 terminated on 29 April. During the cycle the reactor was in operation for 19.8 days, including 19.5 days at 5MW, supplying 99 MW/d.

During the routine shut-down at the beginning of the month four fuel elements were changed. The new device for the irradiation of DELTA capsules (Automatic Turning Electropneumatic Device) was inserted in an irradiation channel. This device will make it possible to introduce and extract irradiation capsules while the reactor is in operation and will provide 10 more irradiation positions.

### *Research on nuclear materials*

42. An international congress on nuclear electronics was held on 5-9 May 1969 at Stresa (Italy) being attended by 320 participants from 24 different countries. The congress was under the sponsorship of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (Northern Italy section of the Nuclear Science Group) and comprised seven working sessions, during which 52 reports were presented on original works. These were for the most part concerned with studies and projects on the amplification of signals emitted by detectors, the localization of these signals in time, particle energy spectrometry, auxiliary techniques in nuclear instrumentation, the use of electronic computers in nuclear experiments, and mathematical and statistical methods in nuclear electronics. The seventh session was devoted to standards in modular instrumentation. This particular sector is the subject of important activities at Ispra, the main Joint Research Centre Establishment.

This international congress also had the backing of various Italian organizations such as the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR), the Comitato Nazionale per l'Energia Nucleare (CNEN), the Associazione Elettrotecnica ed Elettronica Italiana (AEI) and the Società Italiana di Fisica (SIF).

### *CETIS: Meeting on "Information Science and Medicine in Research Centres"*

43. On 24-25 April 1969, the Medical Service of the Ispra JRC held a meeting attended by a number of experts from Community countries to study the problems

posed by the application of modern scientific data processing methods to conventional industrial medicine and the protection of workers exposed to radiological nuisances.

From the points of views expressed by the different experts, it soon emerged that there was no alteration to employing information science in industrial medicine and at the same time that a co-ordinated study was required in order to avoid dispersion of effort and the adoption of unconcerted systems which would be impracticable for application to the general body of workers.

It was decided that the Medical Service at the Ispra Establishment should act as the co-ordinating force to ensure a permanent supply of information to the members of the group in the hope that in the future the necessary ways and means will be found for launching a "pilot experiment" the results of which should be profitable to the relevant services in the member countries.

### *Operation of HFR reactor*

44. The programme which was begun two years ago for improving the HFR performance is nearing completion. It will enable the reactor's operating power to be increased to 45 MW as from February 1970, with a new core configuration which gives a better neutron economy. This improvement programme was necessitated by the users' requirements, which call for the optimization, especially for the irradiation of materials, of the fast/thermal neutron flux ratio. Six new in-core sites are now available.

As is known, the HFR reactor is used mainly by the member countries and to satisfy the JRC's own irradiation needs.

Germany and the Netherlands are continuing their irradiation programmes, while France, which now has its own equipment, is no longer using the HFR's irradiation facilities. So far Italy has only occasionally placed irradiation contracts with the Petten JRC, although contributing to the financing of the Centre. As it is very likely that several Italian projects which have already been announced will be duly implemented, it can be assumed that Italy's interest in the reactor will continue.

The number of irradiation operations carried out for the JRC's own programmes will increase in the future.

### *Co-ordination activities*

45. *Third multiannual programme.* The document on Euratom's future activities<sup>1</sup> submitted by the Commission to the Council on 25 April 1969 was examined by the Atomic Questions Group during the sessions it held on 8, 16, 20, 21 and 22 May.

The Group will continue these discussions, in accordance with a time schedule drawn up in the first half of June, and will give particular consideration to the technical annexes to the document, the non-nuclear activities and those chapters of the nuclear programme which were not read out at the May meeting.

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin No. 6/1969, Ch. 1, and supplement.

### *Seminar on geological information*

46. At the end of 1967, the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS) set up a committee for geological information science (Committee on Storage, Automatic Processing and Retrieval of Geological Data) whose principal task is to determine standards designed to facilitate the exchange of geological data stored on magnetic tape or other recording media. This Committee consists of 17 specialists from all over the world. The North American members met in Ottawa in October 1968.

The European members decided to hold their first meeting on 17-18 April 1969 at Ispra JRC. Ten experts from eight countries (United Kingdom, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden, France, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Canada) participated in the work.

The Committee's activities were carried out in a most constructive atmosphere. Several practical conclusions were drawn from the answers to a questionnaire sent out to all the members. In particular, standards were defined for numbering and indexing data card-indexes, for geographical location (longitude and latitude), for classifying of countries and provinces, for data relating to fossils, etc.

The various working groups reported on the progress of their studies.

A paper was read on the points of common interest to the Committee and the International Association of Mathematics Applied to Geology.

### **Dissemination of information**

47. The Patent Bureau filed 12 first patent applications during May. In the contracts and licences sector, two contracts were concluded, namely:

(i) a licence contract with a Belgian firm for the development of a process for manufacturing parallelepiped alpha boxes and for the manufacture and sale of alpha boxes made by this process;

(ii) a technical licence and assistance contract with another Belgian firm for the development of a process and a device for the decanning of fast reactor fuel elements.

In addition, five "Technical Notes" concerning equipment developed at the JRC Establishments were circulated to the Community industries.

## **ENERGY POLICY**

### **The energy position in the Community**

48. At its meeting of 12 May 1969 the Council took note of the report drawn up by the Commission on "The energy position in the Community: situation in 1968 — prospects for 1969".<sup>1</sup> The conclusions of the report are in substance as follows:

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin No. 2/1969, Ch. VI, sec. 46.

In 1968 the Community's energy economy profited by an appreciable increase in external and internal demand for the basic products needed by certain manufacturing branches, such as mechanical engineering and the automobile industry. Total needs, comprising internal energy consumption, bunkering, exports and products for uses other than as energy, were up by 53 million tons hce, or 7%, on the previous year. Approximately 60% of these needs are covered by imports, almost all of which are oil.

Community production of hard coal fell less rapidly than expected (5.4 million tons hce as against 7.5), imports from non-member countries remaining at 24 million tons hce. The quantitative coal balance is maintained by a rundown of stocks, reflecting the combined effect of reductions in capacity and of the underlying slowdown in the rate of decline in demand. Prices did not change appreciably in 1968.

Despite the closure of the Suez Canal, a plentiful supply of crude oil was maintained in Europe by calling on reserve shipping capacity, launching new tankers, and rapidly stepping up production in North Africa. Prices fluctuated, especially because of variations in freight rates. By the end of 1968, however, consumer prices had returned to their level at the beginning of the previous year.

Output of Dutch natural gas doubled in comparison with 1967, and substantial supplies could be delivered to Germany, Belgium and France. Natural gas is penetrating industrial markets at prices close to those of fuel oil. Prices for household use reflect the concern of distributors to be competitive with other sources of energy.

The production of electricity by thermal power stations coped with most of the increased demand; nuclear energy covered only about 1.5% of needs.

For 1969, forecasts assume a slightly more rapid expansion of the economy than in 1968, but these prospects are fraught with uncertainties: the trend of external iron and steel markets is difficult to foresee, and it is impossible to assess the effects of government measures taken in the financial and social fields or to reinforce the impact of spontaneous factors of expansion.

Total energy requirements may again increase vigorously — by more than 7%. Internal consumption is estimated at around 713 million tons hce, an increase of 6.1% on 1968. This fits in relatively well with the trend envisaged in the forecasts for 1970. Taken sector by sector, this forecast confirms that the growth of consumption will be more rapid than expected in the "household sector" and in the "iron and steel industry", whereas the rise in demand in "transport" and "other industries" may be slower than estimated. Petroleum and natural gas should continue to gain ground, while iron and steel activity and the support measures for coal consumed by thermal power stations could slow down the contraction of markets for hard coal.

Demand coverage is comparable with that of 1968. The cutback in coal production will be no more than 5 to 6 million tons hce and, assuming that steelmaking activity is maintained at the present level, there will be a gap of 7.6 million tons between supply and demand which will have to be bridged by drawing on stocks or by additional imports. Plentiful supply of crude oil will be ensured by the use of more giant tankers, which will enable transport costs via the Cape to be reduced gradually to the level reached before the Suez Canal was closed. The rise in production of natural gas will continue.

## Opinions of professional circles on energy problems

49. On 2 May 1969 the Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE) submitted a memorandum on the Community's energy policy to the Commission. In this document, the Union states its attitude towards the Commission's memorandum to the Council on "First guidelines for a Community energy policy".<sup>1</sup> The Union said that "there is an urgent need for a common energy policy to be established if the present discrepancies in the policies of the Member States are to be prevented from leading to increasing disintegration of the European energy economy", then made detailed observations and indicated a few basic approaches which, in its view, should inform Community policy.

There was also a meeting in Brussels on 6 May 1969 of representatives of the International Federation of Industrial Producers of Electricity for Own Consumption (FIPACE) and representatives of the Commission. The purpose was a preliminary exchange of views on the memorandum sent to the Commission by the Federation on legal and economic problems of industrial production for own use, and how these were affected by the EEC Treaty provisions. It was decided to continue these discussions at a later date.

## Nuclear energy

### Long-term enriched uranium supplies

50. On 22 May 1969 the Commission forwarded to the Council its proposals concerning long-term enriched uranium supplies for the Community. These proposals were made on the basis of studies carried out by a special working party — set up by Council decision of 8 December 1967 — of the Euratom Consultative Committee on Nuclear Research.

The Commission's proposals<sup>2</sup> aim at the implementation of a series of measures leading, via a number of preparatory studies and a chain of joint decisions, to the establishment of an enrichment capacity in the Community.

The first stage would consist of compiling a technico-economic dossier for an assessment, in about two years, of the characteristics and performances of the two enrichment processes: gaseous diffusion and ultracentrifugation. The dossier would have to be backed up by data obtained experimentally from pilot or demonstration plants which certain member countries have already decided to set up.<sup>3</sup> It is proposed that the Commission participate in the construction of these plants.

The second stage would consist of making firm choices from the technical standpoint, preparing detailed projects of the plants and carrying out all the negotiations leading to a firm decision to build, which should be taken by the end of 1973. For this second stage, a "joint enterprise" within the meaning of the Euratom Treaty could be set up for the successful completion of the preparatory work on the design of an enrichment facility and, in the event, for its construction and operation.

<sup>1</sup> See Supplement to Bulletin No. 12/1968.

<sup>2</sup> See also on this subject the Commission's reply to the written question by M. Vredeling (Official gazette No. C 58, 10.5.1969).

<sup>3</sup> See Bulletin No. 5/1969, "Miscellaneous".

## TRANSPORT POLICY

Application of the procedure for prior examination and consultation in the field of transport instituted by the Council decision of 21 March 1962

51. In accordance with Article 2 of the Council decision of 21 March 1962 instituting a procedure for prior examination and consultation in respect of certain laws and regulations envisaged by Member States in the field of transport, the Commission gave the two following opinions:

*Opinion of 13 May 1969 addressed to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on draft directives on the grant of subsidies to help develop combined transport and feeder lines*

The German Government has informed the Commission that it intends to institute a system of investment aid of up to DM 250 million annually for four years to help develop combined transport and rail transport on private branch lines.

Independently of the examination carried out by the Commission into the compatibility of this aid with the provisions of the EEC Treaty (Articles 92 to 94 and 77), the Commission felt it was also necessary to examine the intended measures in the light of the general concept of common transport policy as it derives from the guidelines laid down by the Community institutions.

The Commission's view is that co-ordination measures in the form of State aid which, as part of a short-term plan, would promote complementary use of the various modes of transport and modernization of the existing transport system, are not automatically incompatible with the aims of the common transport policy. But the Commission drew the German Government's attention to the need to distribute the aid with due regard, alongside other general considerations, for the profitability of the investment projects. This approach is necessary if the mode of transport most suitable for a specific purpose is to be promoted and if there are to be neither distortions of competition incompatible with the optimum allocation of transport among the modes of transport and transport enterprises nor restraints of intra-Community trade on a scale incompatible with the common interest.

The Commission took the view that before implementing the proposed measures the German Government should carefully examine their possible effects on the conditions of competition referred to above, particularly where aid accounts for a high proportion of total investment costs.

This opinion will have to be reviewed if and when provisions are adopted on the basis of the Council decision of 13 May 1965,<sup>1</sup> or regulations are brought into force covering the co-ordination of investments or the rate system for use of transport infrastructures.

The Commission has at the same time informed the German Government of the views it felt necessary to put forward on the compatibility of these measures with the provisions of Articles 92 to 94 and 77 of the EEC Treaty.

<sup>1</sup> Council decision of 13.5.1965 on the harmonization of certain provisions affecting competition in the field of transport by rail, road and inland waterway.

*Opinion of 14 May 1969 addressed to the French Government on the modification envisaged in reframing a decree on the composition of the barge fleet*

The essential aims of the modifications are to:

- (i) Establish new rules for opening quotas in order to prevent the barge fleet being automatically rebuilt in the traditional way.
- (ii) Add new conditions for obtaining prior approval for commissioning new vessels when equipment in operation is replaced.

These modifications should make possible better adaptation of holds to the needs of transport.

The Commission agreed with the French Government's aims, but noted as regards the choice of methods that some of the measures envisaged differed from those provided for by the Commission in its proposed Council regulation on access to the inland waterway goods transport market,<sup>1</sup> by which the French Government could have been guided.

The Commission also reminded the French Government of its recommendation to the Member States of 31 July 1968 on the structural reorganization of the inland waterway goods transport market.<sup>2</sup>

#### **Aid to cereals transport in Germany**

52. A meeting was held in Brussels on 8 May 1969 with delegates of the German Government to examine the new terms applying in Germany since 1 August 1968 for aid to the transport of cereals (*Frachthilfe*).

#### **Meeting of the Joint Advisory Committee on Social Matters in Inland Water Transport**

53. The Joint Advisory Committee on Social Matters in Inland Water Transport held its second meeting on 21 May 1969.<sup>3</sup>

#### **Proposal by the Commission on a mechanical monitoring device in road transport**

54. On 21 May 1969 the Commission forwarded to the Council a proposal for the introduction of a mechanical monitoring device in commercial road transport vehicles which will largely replace the log-book system currently in force. The principle of introducing this device, the "recording tachometer", had already been approved in Council Regulation No. 543 of 25 March 1969<sup>4</sup> on the harmonization of certain social provisions.

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. C 95, 21.9.1968, p.1.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, No. L 218, 4.9.1968, p. 10.

<sup>3</sup> See sec. 61.

<sup>4</sup> Official gazette No. L 77, 29.3.1969.



This first social regulation in transport prescribed certain rules for passenger and goods transport by road, in particular maximum daily and weekly periods at the wheel, minimum breaks between periods of continuous driving and compulsory rest periods. A record of these times enumerated in the regulation would be made by the members of the crew in their vehicle log-book. When this first social regulation for transport was drafted, the question was raised of how far a mechanical device could replace the log-book and provide easier and more efficient control, thus contributing to the improvement of road safety, which is one of the main aims of the first social regulation. After examining the technical possibilities of introducing such a device and the conditions of its use, the Commission submitted this new proposal which, in accordance with the Council decision of 25 March 1969, should be adopted by 31 December 1969 at the latest.

The proposal provides for a scheduled programme for installing the devices, taking into account the need for achieving sufficient manufacturing capacity and an efficient technical network for installation, repair and examination of those fitted. Thus, installation should be compulsory by 1 January 1972 for vehicles commissioned for the first time after that date and for vehicles used in international transport and dangerous goods transport, whatever the date of their commissioning. A second stage would follow on 1 January 1974, when the fitting of the "recording tachometer" becomes compulsory for vehicles commissioned for the first time before 1 January 1972.

An important part of the proposed regulation concerns the approval of types of equipment which have been made or may be made in two or more Community member countries. The object is to specify certain common manufacturing standards, and the conditions of the system are based on formulas used by the Commission in its directive proposals concerning the removal of technical obstacles to trade. Should there be at 31 December 1971 vehicles already equipped with mechanical monitoring devices not in accordance with the Community standards, these may continue to be used only under cover of a transitional authorization; in any case equipment not conforming must be either modified or replaced in accordance with the following programme: by 31 December 1974 for goods transport vehicles with an authorized total maximum weight of more than 10 tons and for all passenger transport vehicles; by 31 December 1976 for other goods transport vehicles.

## REGIONAL POLICY

### Financing of industrial activities

55. The Commission took a decision in principle on a financing project in the Netherlands to facilitate the conversion of the "NV Nederlandse Steenkolenmijnen" company's "Willem-Sophia" coalmine. It also took a formal decision on eight financing projects endorsed by the Council in March and April, in accordance with Article 56(2a) of the ECSC Treaty.

### Studies

56. On 19 May 1969 the advisory panel set up to formulate the general lines of the study on development in the south of Belgium, and consisting of delegates from the Belgian Government and the Commission, met representatives of the Institute

responsible for the study. The discussions dealt with the stage reached in the work, the organization of future studies, and the way in which certain individual points should be tackled.

Following the Italian Government's official request for the Commission to participate in a study on the economic development of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, a meeting took place on 19 May 1969 with representatives of the competent Italian authorities. The general outlines of the programme for the study were discussed; the Italian Government will inform the Commission of the various aspects which it wishes examined. A further meeting is planned for June to finalize the draft contract.

On 27 May 1969 a meeting was held in Brussels with representatives of the French Government and of the region and institutes concerned for a discussion of the final report by the Commission générale d'organisation scientifique (CEGOS) on the first part of the study on the industrial development prospects of Nantes/Saint-Nazaire.

On 28 May 1969 the Commission decided to approve a study contract with two specialized institutes to determine development prospects and proposed lines of action at Community level for the West Münsterland/Grafschaft-Bentheim/Twente/Oost Gelderland frontier region.

## SOCIAL POLICY

### Employment problems

57. The panel of government experts responsible for examining the conditions under which nationals of a Member State can obtain and follow an occupation in the merchant marine of another Member State, held their first meeting on 5 May 1969 at the instigation of the appropriate Directorate-General of the Commission. The panel compared the procedures for issuing continuous discharge books and the conditions for their validity, and drew up a summary list of occupational qualifications, certificates and other diplomas existing in each Member State with a view to finding a basis for possible mutual recognition.

### Vocational training

58. The "Vocational Training (ECSC)" Committee met in Brussels on 12 May 1969. It examined the following points: training by stages and the possibility of applying this to young people in the ECSC industries, training and further training for staff already employed in the ECSC industries, and the role of the computer in staff training and planning.

The members of the Committee were put in the picture as regards the Community's activities in the fields of vocational training, vocational guidance, and exchanges of young workers. They then discussed the priorities of the Communities' new work programme.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See under "Commission", Bulletin No. 5/1969, Ch. X.

The panel of experts on the "Approximation of training standards in road transport occupations" met in Brussels on 19 May 1969. The experts examined the working documents on the minimum training standard for goods and passenger carriers, in accordance with the Council's regulation on the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport. These documents will be finalized at the next meeting.

### **ECSC readaptation measures**

59. On 30 April 1969 the Commission decided, under Article 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty, to open a credit of DM 500 000 (125 000 u.a.) in favour of 609 workers affected by the partial closure of a German iron and steel firm, and to increase by DM 30 000 (7 500 u.a.) the credit opened in respect of a coking-plant.

On the same date it decided to open a credit of FF 39 000 (7 899.44 u.a.) in favour of 26 workers affected by the total closure of a colliery.

In May the Commission decided to increase by DM 45 290 000 (11 322 500 u.a.) the credits of 47 readaptation operations in Germany to enable the Community to participate in the payment of redundancy compensation.

### **Social problems of paid agricultural workers**

60. The Joint Advisory Committee on the Social Problems of Paid Agricultural Workers held its 15th meeting in Brussels on 13 and 14 May 1969 under the chairmanship of M. Machielsen.

During this meeting the Committee rendered an Opinion on the priorities to be observed in agricultural health and safety. This stresses the urgency of practical measures for preventing accidents and coping with their consequences, in view of the increasingly common use of agricultural machinery and the growing number of toxic chemical products.

The Committee also approved a report on priorities in vocational training in agriculture. This advocates measures for the adaptation of vocational training to the requirements of modern agriculture and for bringing workers up-to-date by appropriate basic training.

As the Committee had been asked by the Commission for an Opinion on the proposals in the Memorandum on agricultural reform in the Community which have social implications for paid agricultural workers, it heard a statement by a representative of the Commission on this memorandum, then held a general exchange of views. A working party was set up and instructed to submit a draft Opinion as soon as possible.

### **Inland water transport**

61. On 21 May 1969 the Joint Advisory Committee on Social Matters in Inland Water Transport held its second meeting in Brussels. At this meeting, the

Committee gave its opinion on the following points arising from a working document on the harmonization of social provisions in this field:

- (i) Definitions;
- (ii) Field of application;
- (iii) Time on duty while under way;
- (iv) Working time in port.

## Health protection

62. Acting under Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty, the Belgian Government, on 18 April 1969, communicated to the Commission the general data on the radioactive waste disposal project following the increase in the quantities of fissile material admitted to the plutonium laboratories at Mol. These data are at present being studied in the Commission and will be examined by a panel of experts during its meeting on 17 June 1969.

## Industrial safety, health and medicine

### Ergonomics

63. The progress of the work in hand under the ergonomic research programme called for a comparison of the experience gained by researchers into job adaptation. A meeting on 5 May provided the opportunity to draw up a list of jobs adapted and of the difficulties which the researchers had faced, particularly in determining the value of the adaptations carried out. Some of the problems raised, such as the vibrations tolerance criteria, will be reconsidered in *ad hoc* working parties.

On 8 May, the "Protective clothing against heat and burns" Working Party finalized the work plan and timetable for a research project in collaboration with several Community iron and steel firms.

### Safety in the steel industry

64. The Steel Industry Safety Commission's Working Party on "Safety: Gas Networks" met in Luxembourg on 24 and 25 April. Continuing its examination of the various points in its study programme concerning the risk and prevention of accidents during maintenance and repair work on gas piping and appliances, the Working Party drew up its conclusions on preparatory procedures for removing gas from piping and appliances. This is a particularly important operation which is indispensable before repair and transformation work on gas networks. But it is also very dangerous, as it causes a large quantity of gas to be released into the atmosphere; if it is not done properly there is danger of an explosion. At its next meeting the Working Party will examine gas removal operations proper.

When the Steel Industry Safety Commission's Working Party on "Safety: Training" met on 6 May 1969, it examined a draft conclusion on the responsibilities and role of the management of firms and factories. The various arguments developed in

this working document were accepted, but it was decided to drop from the final conclusions those which particularly concerned the responsibilities and role of management in accident prevention, retaining only those arguments relating directly to safety training. A new text taking these restrictions into account will be prepared. After a detailed discussion the Working Party also decided to include on the agenda of its next meeting an examination of the training methods of those in charge of safety services. A working document will be prepared for the next meeting.

## Industrial health

65. The sub-groups on "Measurements" and "Gas Purification and Parameters" of the "Basic Research" Working Party of the Research Committee into "Air Pollution in the Iron and Steel Industry" held their first meeting on 7 and 8 May in Luxembourg. They examined a number of research projects for which the Research Committee had not yet decided whether or not to grant financial aid. These projects are to be considered as part of the second research programme launched by the ECSC into the control of air pollution by the iron and steel industry. These sub-groups deal with research projects which are basic in nature or relate to the problems of assessing the emission and immission of pollutants.

## Technical control of dust

66. The government experts on the technical control of dust met in Luxembourg on 22 May. They gave their opinion on a series of seven research projects into dust control in mines.

The experts heard statements on current and future research projects into the control of air pollution in the iron and steel industry.

Prospects for further research into health in mines were dealt with.

## Mines Safety and Health Commission

67. The activities of the Commission have continued with:

(i) Comparative tests at the Tremonia experimental mine to try to establish the test conditions under which a blaze can spread in a mixture of coal and oil not readily ignited.

(ii) A meeting of the Working Party on Electricity which studied the possible propagation of a thunderbolt in underground workings.

(iii) An information meeting at Essen for ICFTU safety delegates.

At its session of 6 May 1969 the European Parliament examined the Mines Safety and Health Commission's fifth report and adopted a resolution welcoming the MSHC's efforts to make its work more effective. However, the Parliament mentions a number of fields in which it hopes to see greater activity by the MSCH: health problems, firedamp control, human factors in safety, prevention of occupational diseases, Community regulations on mining legislation.



## VII. The Community and the Associated States

### GREECE

68. On the occasion of the second anniversary of the *coup d'état* of 21 April 1967, the European Parliament, on 7 May 1969, adopted a resolution on the effects of the current political situation in Greece on the functioning of the association between this country and the European Economic Community.<sup>1</sup>

### TURKEY

#### Association Council

69. The EEC/Turkey Association Council held its tenth session in Luxembourg on 13 May 1969 under the chairmanship of M. I.S. Çağlayangil, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Community delegation was headed by M. Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg Foreign Affairs Minister and President-in-office of the Council of the European Communities. The Commission was represented by M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, and M. Edoardo Martino, member with special responsibility for External Relations.

The Council's main task was to examine the progress of negotiations on the changeover from the preparatory stage to the transitional stage laid down in the Ankara Agreement. At the end of its discussions, based on a report from the Association Committee, the Council adopted a resolution instructing the latter to continue work on the additional protocol laying down the terms, procedures and pace of implementation of the transitional stage, and to submit a second progress report on the negotiations at the next Council meeting, due to be held at the end of July 1969.

#### Joint Parliamentary Committee

70. The EEC/Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee held its seventh session in Paris from 15 to 18 May 1969. The Committee examined the Association Council's fourth annual report<sup>2</sup> covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 1968, and was informed by the Council of progress in the negotiations on the changeover to the transitional stage of the Association.

At the end of its work, the Joint Parliamentary Committee adopted a recommendation asking the Community to grant substantial facilities to Turkey from the beginning of the transitional period, considering that Turkey is an associated European state suitable for eventual membership, and calling upon Turkey to intensify its efforts to accelerate the expansion of its economy.

The Parliamentary Committee also expressed the hope that the new financial protocol, to replace the one expiring on 30 November, would be broadened as far as possible.

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. C 63, 28.5.1969, and "European Parliament".

<sup>2</sup> See Ch. III.

## M. Hellwig in Turkey

71. At the invitation of the Turkish authorities, M. Fritz Hellwig, Vice-President of the Commission, visited Turkey early in May. He spoke on general problems of technology to the fourth technological and economic development seminar organized by the Economic Research Foundation of Istanbul from 5 to 8 May 1969. During his visit, M. Hellwig had talks with a number of leaders in Government and scientific circles, and was received by M. Çaglayangil, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

## AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR AND OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

### Renewal of the Yaoundé Convention

72. A number of meetings concerned with this problem took place in May, as the Convention was due to expire on 1 June. The meeting of the Contracting Parties at ministerial level, preceded the previous day by a meeting of the Council of the European Communities and the 9th session of the Association Council, was held in Brussels on 29 May. M. Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg Minister for Foreign Affairs and President-in-office of the Council, and M. Konan Bedie, Ivory Coast Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs and President-in-office of the Coordinating Council of the Associated African States and Madagascar, acted as joint chairmen. The Commission was represented by M. Henri Rochereau.

### Association Council

73. The Association Council took a decision on transitional measures to be applied after 31 May 1969. The aim of this decision (which had been discussed between the Six on the same day) was to ensure continuity of the Association pending the conclusion of a second Convention between the EEC and the AASM. Under it, the essential provisions of the Yaoundé Convention can continue to be implemented until the entry into force of the new Convention and until 30 June 1970 at the latest.

The measures remaining in force after 31 May 1969 are the provisions relating to trade, financial and technical co-operation, the right of establishment, services, payments and capital, and institutions; further, Articles 54, 55, 58, 60 (second paragraph), 62, 63 and 64 of the Convention, and the decisions of the Association Council pursuant to the above provisions.

With more particular reference to the transitional measures for financial and technical co-operation, the Association Council studied various proposals and agreed on a number of points. The Community is prepared to use the balance of the European Development Fund until it is completely exhausted. The Council of the Communities is preparing to send a letter to the European Investment Bank asking it to continue its loans to the Associated States after 31 May 1969 as long as there are funds available. The Community has also agreed to allocate to the Second Fund sums already paid into the EIB or to be paid into it up to the expiry of the transitional measures, as capital and interest repayments, by the benefi-



ciaries of loans on special terms. The Community is also prepared, during the transition period, to continue to finance scholarships included in the Commission's budget. The advances to stabilization funds provided for in Articles 17 and 20 of the Yaoundé Convention may, under certain conditions, continue to be granted during the transition period. An agreement has also been reached allowing the Associated States to submit forthwith applications for finance in respect of projects or programmes to be backed by the 3rd EDF. As soon as the new Convention is signed, the bodies responsible for administering the aids will undertake, in accordance with the implementing procedures of the new Convention, an examination of the projects and programmes submitted during the transition period. It is agreed that the new procedures for administering aid will be applied in this examination. However, these projects or programmes cannot be definitively approved until after the entry into force of the new Convention.

Finally, should an exceptional situation, due to a fall in world prices and likely to have serious repercussions, create extraordinary difficulties for individual countries during the transitional period the Community agreed that any requests by the Associated States for aid should be considered, so that the Community may grant backdated loans as soon as the new Convention enters into force.

### Third meeting of the Contracting Parties at ministerial level,

74. On 29 May 1969 the Contracting Parties continued their work on the new Convention of Association between the Community and the AASM. In general, the discussions enabled the parties to clarify their positions on the essential choices to be made for the new Convention.

One of the priority problems was that of the compatibility of the preferences granted to the EEC by the Associated States with the generalized preferences planned under UNCTAD. The Community then expressed certain ideas on a possible modification of CCT rates for some tropical products (raw coffee, cocoa beans, crude palm oil). It also made known its intention of not only maintaining but also increasing the funds allocated to the EDF, the Associated States having put forward a number of arguments for a substantial increase in its resources.

During the discussions, the Contracting Parties reaffirmed the importance they attach to maintaining close relations between the Community and the AASM in the form of a new Association mainly based on the same principles as the Yaoundé Convention. At the conclusion of their work, they urged the Ambassadors to continue with the finalizing of the texts, as substantial progress had been made on essential problems and the negotiations could most likely be concluded at the next meeting, on 26 and 27 June in Luxembourg.

### Parliamentary Conference of the Association

75. The Joint Committee of the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association, which met at Menton from 19 to 22 May 1969 under the chairmanship of M. Rakoto Zafimahery (Madagascar), also had a far-ranging exchange of views on the development of the negotiations based on reports by M. G. Thorn, President-in-office of the Council, and M. H. Rochereau, member of the Commission, both of whom gave an account of progress already made, but also of the points of disagreement. At the end of its discussions, the Joint Committee adopted a

statement observing that the preferential situation enjoyed by the AASM "is not an obstacle to setting up a system of generalized preferences as advocated by UNCTAD, and has in no way disturbed the relations of the other developing countries with the European market". The Joint Committee's statement opposes "any watering-down of the preferential situation enjoyed by the Associated States on the European market, just as it is apprehensive of any other action likely to jeopardize the Association's essential aims and therefore its *raison d'être*". It calls for speedier negotiations and increased EDF funds. The Committee also discussed problems of the industrialization of the Associated States and the means to speed this up. Its next meeting will be held on 24 October 1969 in Africa, and the Parliamentary Conference of the Association will meet in Hamburg in December.

### Renewal of the Association with the OCT

76. On 8 May 1969 the Commission adopted and forwarded to the Council a memorandum on the renewal of the Association between the Overseas Countries and Territories and the EEC, as the Council Decision of 25 February 1964 on this subject was due to expire at the same time as the Yaoundé Convention. The Commission felt that the system currently governing the Association between the OCT and the Community could be retained in principle in the various fields. Certain adaptations would nevertheless be necessary in view of the new provisions which were bound to ensue from the negotiations on the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention. As before, the provisions applicable to the OCT will have to be largely based on those laid down for the AASM. In the Commission's view, the Community should continue to grant financial aid to the Overseas Countries and Territories. The Commission did not specify the amount, but this should allow for the increasing cost of projects, population trends, and the growth of the gross national product.

77. These various problems were debated<sup>1</sup> in the European Parliament, which, at its meeting on 9 May 1969, adopted a resolution approving the Commission proposal to extend the arrangements for certain AASM and OCT agricultural products, in order to "avoid any discontinuity in the system of trade between the EEC and the associated countries should the new Convention of Association with the African States and Madagascar not enter into force on 1 June 1969". The Parliament also urged that "all other transitional measures necessary for ensuring the continuity of the Association" should be taken at the appropriate time.

### Financial and technical co-operation

78. On 14 May 1969 the Commission approved a report prepared for the EEC-AASM Association Council on the administration of financial and technical co-operation between 1 January and 31 December 1968. The report draws up a balance-sheet of investments by the EDF or the EIB, technical co-operation linked with investment, production and diversification aid; general co-operation (studies, in-service training, scholarships, seminars); other forms of intervention and the

<sup>1</sup> See "European Parliament".

administration of financial and technical co-operation. This list shows that the credit side is well up thanks to the genuine co-operation, which has become more and more intensive, between the Associated States and the Community. One example of this co-operation is the framing of common general guidelines for economic and social development, which has taken concrete form in the projects submitted by the Associated States and carried out by them with Community aid.

## European Development Fund

### New financing decisions

79. On 28 May 1969 the Commission of the European Communities took seven new financing decisions involving grants from the EDF to a total of 10 501 000 u.a.<sup>1</sup> The projects concerned had been endorsed by the EDF Committee at its 41st meeting on 29 April 1969.

1. Development of tobacco growing in the Haute Vallée of the Niger, Mali: Frs. Mali 265 000 000, or about 537 000 u.a. The aim is to introduce gradually the cultivation of 300 hectares of Maryland tobacco.

2. Extension of the National College of Administration, Niger: Frs. CFA 158 000 000, or about 640 000 u.a. The aim is to facilitate the training of office staff and medium-grade civil engineering cadres. It includes the construction and equipment of premises for these two sections and the extension and fitting-out of the existing library.

3. Additional improvements to the central hospital at Fort Lamy, Chad: Frs. CFA 60 000 000, or about 243 000 u.a.

4. Building of a boarding school at Paramaribo, Surinam, for secondary school pupils: S.Fl 2 100 000, or about 1 114 000 u.a. The boarding school is for 150 boys and 150 girls, and is to include a refectory, dormitories, classrooms, recreation rooms and sportsfield.

5. Financing of three economic and technical studies, Madagascar: Frs. MG 110 000 000, or about 445 000 u.a. They concern the creation of a polder on Lake Alaotra for cattle farming, an agricultural improvement study of the Lower Mangoky, and the continuation of guidance to help render the Andapa Basin productive.

6. Provision of the Cameroon Government with seven instructors to help develop small crafts, businesses and farms in four Cameroon regions centred on Douala, Yaoundé, Nkongsamba and Bafoussam: Frs. CFA 118 736 000, or about 481 000 u.a.

7. Fifth annual instalment of the production aid programme, Senegal: Frs. CFA 1 738 000 000, or about 7 041 000 u.a. The programme includes price support for production of groundnuts and structural improvements to aid their cultivation.

With these new decisions the total commitments of the second European Development Fund to date amount to approximately 617 148 000 u.a. for 309 financing decisions. These figures do not include advances to stabilization funds financed

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<sup>1</sup> 1 unit of account = \$1.

from EDF resources under Article 20 of the Yaoundé Convention, expenditure incurred in supervising the execution of the schemes, or the EDF's own financial and administrative expenses.

### Meetings and visits

80. On 19 May 1969, at the request of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNIDO), a conference was organized at the EDF for Latin American officials. Among subjects discussed were industrialization projects in the AASM and the OCT financed by the EDF and the EIB from the resources of the 2nd Fund.

A large delegation led by M. Nzansimana, Rwanda Minister for Trade, Mines and Industry, accompanied by M. Nzanana, Minister of Finance, and a number of high-ranking officials, was received at the EDF from 19 to 23 May. The purpose was to discuss certain problems of the execution of an infrastructure project to provide electricity for a large part of the country.

From 26 May to 10 June, an EDF mission visited the Ivory Coast to examine on the site a large cotton-producing project still to be financed from the resources of the 2nd Fund. A joint delegation of representatives of the EDF and the EIB also visited Réunion from 27 to 31 May to study a hydro-agricultural development project. This mission then visited Madagascar from 1 to 8 June and finalized an abattoir project to be carried out under the 2nd Fund. Schools already completed were visited at the same time.

### Scholarships, in-service training and seminars

81. The Commission has informed the AASM Governments of the arrangements for scholarship programmes for the 1969/70 academic year. Representatives of the Commission went to Burundi, the Central African Republic, Madagascar and Chad to prepare the implementation of these programmes. They also visited training establishments attended by Community scholarship holders. A seminar on "Agriculture in the AASM" for 100 scholarship-holders studying in Italy was held in Rome from 12 to 15 May. A refresher seminar attended by 12 former Community scholarship-holders who have now become statistical engineers was organized at Yaoundé from 17 to 25 May. The principal subject was the use of the COBOL language in computers.

A colloquy in Turin was attended by 54 nationals of Congo/Kinshasa, Burundi, Surinam and the Dutch West Indies. Representatives of the Commission visited Upper Volta and Dahomey to organize three similar meetings (at Ouagadougou, Bobo-Dioulasso and Cotonou) which brought together 460 participants.

### AASM representatives to the European Communities

82. The President of the Council, M. Gaston Thorn, and the President of the Commission, M. Jean Rey, received H.E. Ambassador Jean Poisson in his capacity of representative of the Niger Republic to the European Economic Community (EEC). The new Ambassador also presented his letters of credence as Head of the Niger Mission to the European Coal and Steel Community (ESCS) and to the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC).

## ASSOCIATION WITH THE EAST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

83. At its meeting of 12 May 1969, the Council gave the Commission a mandate to negotiate with the Associated East African States (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania) for a renewal of the agreement signed in Arusha on 26 July 1968.<sup>1</sup> A second mandate of 28 May was for the conclusion of a provisional commercial agreement embodying certain provisions of the Arusha Agreement — in particular those concerning trade — pending the new agreement taking effect. This latter Council decision followed a memorandum from the Commission, adopted on 27 May, advocating the conclusion of a provisional trade arrangement which would be valid until 30 June 1970, as all the procedures for the ratification of the 1968 Agreement have not yet been completed. The expiry date of the Arusha Agreement was 31 May 1969.

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<sup>1</sup> Bulletin No. 7/1968, Ch. IV, sec. 75 and Bulletin No. 9-10/1968, Ch. IV, sec. 109.



## VIII. The Community, non-member countries and international organizations

### BILATERAL RELATIONS

#### United States

84. A Commission delegation headed by M. Deniau visited Washington on 21 and 22 May to continue with the US Administration the consultation process initiated at the meeting between President Nixon and M. Rey, President of the Commission, last February.

The talks brought some progress in exploring and clarifying the problems of common interest in the field of trade relations which had been raised in the talks with Mr. Stans, Secretary of Commerce, in April. The two delegations reaffirmed their great interest in the work in GATT on ways to fresh progress in trade liberalization in both the agricultural and the industrial sectors. The same concern for effectiveness marks the thinking on the subject on both sides and confirms the usefulness of these exchanges of views.

Questions concerning border tax adjustment, trade in textile products and trade relations with the developing countries were also looked into, and there was a frank discussion of the position taken at this stage by the two sides. The delegations also devoted a large part of their talks to problems relating more specifically to United States/Community trade relations. In this context the Commission delegation considered that solutions should be sought to certain special problems which may become a source of mutual irritation.

#### Ca

85. At its session of 28 May 1969, the Council, acting on a Commission proposal, endorsed the extension until 30 June 1970 of the time-limit for resuming the negotiations on quality wheat, laid down in the Agreement concluded with Canada in 1962. The opening date for the negotiations has been postponed repeatedly, the last time until 30 June 1968. These successive postponements were at the request of the Canadian Government, which has now agreed to the new date.

#### Austria

86. By a verbal note of 28 May 1969, Austria declared its readiness to guarantee observance of the sluice-gate price for egg products and lactalbumin. In view of this guarantee the Commission has decided that the supplementary amounts added to the levies on these products will not apply in Austria's case.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. L 130, 31.5.1969.

## **Morocco and Tunisia**

87. Prior to discussing them at the plenary session of the following month, the European Parliament in May examined in committee the texts of the Agreements concluded with Tunisia and Morocco, and the implementing regulations pursuant thereto. The appropriate Council institutions have in their turn made an initial examination of the questions of the presentation of the Agreements in GATT and of the functioning of the institutions of the Association.

## **Israel**

88. At its session of 12 May 1969, the Council noted the views expressed by the various delegations concerning possible solutions to the problems of relations with Israel and invited the Commission to submit as soon as possible a document covering the various questions still to be examined in detail in connection with the solutions under consideration.

## **Spain**

89. On the basis of technical data submitted by the Commission, the Council has examined the possible economic incidence of various working hypotheses on the general equilibrium of the proposed agreement with this country.

## **Malta**

90. At the end of May, the appropriate group of the Council made a first overall examination of the Commission's report to the Council on relations between the Community and Malta.

## **Missions of non-member countries**

91. On 29 May 1969, the President-in-office of the Council, M. Gaston Thorn, and the President of the Commission, M. Jean Rey, received H.E. Ambassador Gabriel Giraldo Jaramillo, Head of the Mission of Colombia to the European Economic Community (EEC), who also presented his letters of credence in the same capacity to the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC) and to the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC).

Also on 29 May, M. Gaston Thorn and M. Jean Rey received H.E. Ambassador Rodrigue Raymond, who presented his letters of credence as Head of the Mission of Haiti to the European Economic Community (EEC).

# **COMMERCIAL POLICY**

## **Establishment of a common commercial policy**

92. At the end of April the Commission laid before the Council a proposal for the standardization of import arrangements<sup>1</sup> (starting with the ceramics industry) vis-à-vis all non-member countries with the exception of the State-trading

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin No. 6/1969, Ch. VIII, sec. 67.



countries and at the same time submitted an overall plan for the work which remains to be done to standardize import arrangements in the Community. It stated its intention to submit to the Council, in the course of the year, and industry by industry, a number of proposals analogous to those on the ceramics industry. Work in the Commission is already well advanced in respect of the precision instruments and optical goods industry, chemicals, cutlery, footwear, umbrellas, etc.

In its proposals the Commission intends to make a distinction between the non-member countries figuring on the list annexed to the Regulation of 10 December 1968 on the common liberalization list (GATT and assimilated countries) and the State-trading countries. In accordance with the principles of the Treaty of Rome, the Commission is prepared to contribute through its proposals to the harmonious development of world trade and the progressive abolition of restrictions on international exchanges. In particular, the Commission will propose a gradual extension of the common liberalization list drawn up by the Council on 10 December 1968<sup>1</sup> so as to ensure the highest possible degree of liberalization for imports into the Community. Already on 19 May it submitted to the Council a proposal for a regulation including in this list a number of agricultural products, imports of which have been liberalized under the regulations on the common market organizations.

At its session of 12 May 1969, and as part of the measures authorizing the tacit prolongation of certain trade agreements concluded by the Member States with non-member countries, the Council acting on a Commission proposal, took a formal decision with regard to the trade agreement between the Benelux countries and Yugoslavia.<sup>2</sup> The validity of this agreement can be extended by one year until 30 June 1970 notwithstanding the Council Decision of October 1961 that the validity of commercial agreements with non-member countries must not extend beyond the transitional period. It was understood that the adoption of this decision was without prejudice to the solutions to be finally adopted as regards the standardization of Member States' agreements with non-member countries and the negotiation of Community agreements.

### Commercial policy in the steel industry

93. In accordance with established practice, the representatives of the Governments of the ECSC Member States adopted on the occasion of the Council session of 28 May 1969 a decision on certain six-monthly tariff measures applicable from 1 July to 31 December 1969. This decision extends the validity of the main measures in force in the first half of the year. It is to be followed by a Commission decision providing for a derogation from ECSC High Authority Recommendation No. 1/64 of 15 January 1964 on the protection of the steel market at the external frontiers.

## THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### United Nations Industrial Development Organization

94. The Industrial Development Board, the main executive organ of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), held its third session in Vienna from 24 April to 14 May 1969. The Community sent an observer.

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. L 303, 18.12.1968, and Bulletin No. 1/1969, Ch. IV.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, No. L 117, 16.5.1969.

The meeting was preceded by a meeting of the working party on planning and co-ordination set up by the Council at its second session to examine UNIDO's programmes of work and assess the financial incidence of these programmes. The working party's report was approved by the Council which decided to incorporate it in its own report, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council.

The Council's discussions were mainly devoted to a thorough examination of UNIDO activities, financial and organizational problems, and the co-ordination of the work of United Nations agencies in the sphere of industrial development.

At the end of its deliberations, the Council adopted several resolutions, covering *inter alia* the central co-ordinating role of UNIDO in the industrial development field, the continuation of the programme of the special industrial services (SIS), the creation of new posts of field advisers, the promotion of export-based industries, and UNIDO'S contribution to the United Nations Second Development Decade. The Council also approved a resolution asking the Executive Director to consult the Governments of UNIDO member countries on the possibility of organizing an extraordinary meeting of all Member States of UNIDO during the 25th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations to examine the long-term contribution which UNIDO could make to the industrialization of developing countries.

### United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

95. The Trade and Development Board resumed its 8th Session in Geneva from 5 to 20 May 1969 to discuss UNCTAD's contribution to the preparatory work for the United Nations Second Development Decade. The Board recognized that little progress had been made during this meeting and agreed to do all in its power to reach wider agreement on outstanding problems at the beginning of its 9th Session. Its President, M. Asante (Ghana), and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, M. Perez-Guerrero, are to hold unofficial consultations on this subject in the months ahead. The first part of the Board's 9th Session will be held in Geneva from 26 August to 12 September 1969.

### Food aid

96. As part of the Community's food aid programme for 1968/69 and in accordance with the Council's decision of 3 and 4 March 1969 to send emergency aid amounting to 25 000 metric tons of unprocessed cereals to the Biafrans, the necessary arrangements for transporting this grain were completed on 14 May 1969 in Brussels between the Community and the International Committee of the Red Cross and between the Community and the Diakonisches Werk, which was acting within the framework of programmes adopted under the aegis of Joint Church Aid.

These arrangements provide that the unprocessed grain supplied by the Community to the International Committee of the Red Cross (16 667 metric tons) and to the Diakonisches Werk (8 333 metric tons) will be delivered in processed form—wheaten meal, pearl barley and corn meal to a total of 9 301 metric tons in the case of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and wheaten meal, pearl barley, corn meal and oat flakes to a total of 4 705 metric tons to the Diakonisches Werk.

## Commodities

97. "The signing of an international milk products agreement of the type envisaged has been rendered extremely difficult, if not impossible, because the UK decision to reduce the import quota will probably add about 50 to 60 000 metric tons of butter to the surpluses on the residual market, thus aggravating the disequilibrium of the world market, a market on which the EEC depends more than do its partners." This is the view expressed by the Commission in its reply to a written question<sup>1</sup> put by M. Vredeling (socialist, the Netherlands) who was concerned about progress being made in talks held on this subject, the line taken by Great Britain — the world's principal importer of butter — and the possibility of these discussions leading to an international agreement. In support of its views the Commission points out that the United Kingdom representative, without taking a definitive position, "had hinted that even if price discipline were to be introduced on the world market his Government could not abolish the quota system" it applies to suppliers.

In a communication dated 18 February 1969 addressed to the Council, the Commission argued that the Community should sign the International Olive Oil Agreement concluded in 1963, extended in 1967 and due to expire on 30 September 1969:<sup>2</sup> "it was with this in mind that the representatives of the four Member States party to the 1963 Agreement had, at the Commission's suggestion, persuaded the conference to insert a Community clause in the agreement making subsequent Community membership legally feasible". This is the main point of the Commission's reply to another written question from M. Vredeling,<sup>3</sup> who asked for detailed information on the first phase of the negotiations for the renewal of the agreement (these were held under the aegis of the United Nations and had ended on 7 March 1969), and on procedural arrangements governing the participation of the Commission, the Council and the Member States in these negotiations.

In response to an invitation from the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Community was represented by an observer at the Third Session of the Committee on Commodity Problems/Study Group on Bananas, which met in Panama from 14 to 22 April 1969. Statistics designed to help the producing countries to adapt their production programmes to available markets foreshadow a surplus of 700 000 metric tons for 1969, 10% of the tonnage marketed. Certain non-member countries again criticized the Community preferences to the Member and Associated States and UK preferences to Commonwealth countries. FAO calculations show, however, that the abolition of preferences would mean only a slight increase in consumption in the countries granting these preferences. Although the producing countries still argue that the main problem is not over-production but "under-consumption", more and more countries are tending to level off production at current rates. As to the conclusion of an agreement or other world arrangement, almost all the delegations felt that the time was not yet ripe for a solution of this kind.

## Tariff preferences

98. UNCTAD's Special Committee on Preferences held its Second Session in Geneva from 28 April to 2 May 1969. The Community was represented by an observer. The purpose of this Session was to review progress since the Com-

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. C 71, 9.6.1969.

<sup>2</sup> Bulletin No. 4/1969, Ch. IX, sec. 81.

<sup>3</sup> Official gazette No. C 81, 26.6.1969.

mittee's First Session and to decide on the machinery to be established for the consultations which are to take place between developed and developing countries. The OECD countries had undertaken to submit before 1 March 1969 initial proposals (in the matter of tariff preferences) which could subsequently be the subject of a confrontation.<sup>1</sup> The EEC, together with the majority of OECD countries, had complied with this deadline but other countries had not been able to submit their preliminary proposals by the agreed date. This is why the proposed confrontation within OECD has not yet taken place.

All the Western delegations stated, however, that work was being actively pursued internally. Those countries which had not yet submitted initial proposals assured the meeting that they would do so at an early date. The United States delegation announced that President Nixon had authorized the compilation of "illustrative" lists for submission to OECD although no decision had yet been taken by the new administration with regard to US participation in a system of generalized preferences.

The Special Committee decided to set up a working party to arrange for consultations between developed countries according to preferences and developing countries on technical aspects of the rules of origin.

## THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### Council of Europe

99. The first part of the 21st Ordinary Session of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe was held in Strasbourg from 12 to 16 May 1969. M. Olivier Reverdin (Liberal Democrat, Switzerland) was elected President in succession to Sir Geoffrey de Freitas. The Assembly also appointed the new Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, M. Lujo Toncic-Sorinj, former Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who will take over from Mr. Peter Smithers next September.

Since part of this session was devoted to a commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Council of Europe, a number of ministers attended. M. Maurice Couve de Murville, M. Willy Brandt, M. Pietro Nenni, and M. Mariano Rumor paid tribute to the work of the organization and discussed the attitudes of their respective governments with regard to the future of Europe.

In a report on the general policy of the Council of Europe presented to the Assembly, M. Nessler (France, UDE) referred to Mr. Nixon's recent visit to Europe, the rapprochement between US and European views on East-West relations which resulted from his visit, the WEU crisis and the Middle East. At the end of the debate on this report, the Assembly approved a text recommending that the Committee of Ministers:

(i) fully exploit all the possibilities offered by the Council of Europe as an instrument for European unification;

(ii) urge the Member States of the European Economic Community to convene, at the earliest convenient date, a conference at heads of government level, with all those states which have applied or will apply to join, for the purpose of opening negotiations for the enlargement of the Community, in accordance with article 237 of the Treaty of Rome;

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin No. 5/1969, Ch. IX, sec. 89.

(ii) in the event that such a conference is not able to be convened within a reasonable period of time, provide the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe with the means to continue to study, with the help of qualified experts, how the difficulties which stand in the way of the enlargement of the EEC by the accession or, if that should be preferred, by the association of the states which have presented their candidature, could be eliminated;

(iv) make provision for agreements, if need be, partial, in order to give a powerful new impetus in Europe, more particularly in the fields of education, scientific research and technology.

In a report on economic problems, Mr. W.D. Chapman (Labour, Britain) argued that the financial and monetary situation of Europe was fraught with uncertainties and that a further crisis was liable to flare up anywhere at any time, and could affect all countries. An early improvement in the situation of the French and British economies was the only way of avoiding this. The resolution adopted by the Assembly therefore called for a high-level meeting to achieve agreement on monetary policy and fill the gaps in the Bretton Woods agreements.

The second point raised by Mr. Chapman was the abolition of non-tariff obstacles to trade in industrial products. The recommendation adopted by the Assembly proposes that the Committee of Ministers ask the Secretary-General to prepare an overall study of this problem, urges that the Council of Europe take part in the conference on industrial standards to be organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in the near future, and advocates the strengthening of the powers of the Council of Europe in the matter of industrial standards. The Council should, furthermore, be prepared to contemplate European agreements in this sphere.

### **Economic Commission for Latin America**

100. The United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) held its 13th Session in Lima from 14 to 23 April 1969. France and the Netherlands attended the session as members; Belgium, Germany and Italy were represented by observers, as was the Community.

Amongst the topics discussed were preparatory work for the United Nations Second Development Decade and the development of trade and commercial policies in Latin America. The session ended with the adoption of various resolutions submitted by most Latin American countries and dealing in particular with preparatory work for the Second Development Decade, financial co-operation and studies to be carried out on Latin America's external trade. The Community delegation contributed to this general debate, pointing out the importance of the Community as an outlet for Latin American exports and the constructive attitude adopted by the Community with regard to the problem of generalized preferences.

### **Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East**

101. The Commission of the European Communities was represented at the 25th Session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) held in Singapore from 15 to 28 April 1969. The meeting studied the

economic situation in Asia and the progress made towards regional co-operation; it also reviewed the work of its major committees in the field of trade, industry and transport.

Generally speaking, there has been an improvement in the economic situation of many Asian countries mainly because of increased agricultural production. However, countries whose gross national product is linked to exports of primary commodities continue to suffer from fluctuating world prices. A number of resolutions were adopted by the Commission, dealing in particular with the establishment of an Asian Handicraft Centre in Singapore, and preparatory work, at regional level, for the United Nations Second Development Decade.

## INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE NUCLEAR FIELD

### Euratom/International Atomic Energy Agency

102. After consulting the Council, the Commission gave a generally favourable reply to the offer received from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna for co-operation in the field of nuclear information science.

### Euratom/United States

103. Under the Agreement for Co-operation between Euratom and the United States concerning the peaceful use of nuclear energy, experts from the Community's industry and governments as well as from Euratom visited the United States between 11-12 May. This visit, which virtually coincided with the expiration of the Agreement which was concluded between Euratom and the United States in November 1958 and came into force in February 1969 was aimed at securing an exchange of information and a discussion on the results of the most recent research projects carried out in the United States and the Community under the joint programme.

During the talks particular attention was paid to improving the behaviour of nuclear fuels in light-water reactors and the re-use of plutonium in thermal reactors. Visits were paid to the relevant research installations and laboratories of leading American firms in the nuclear field, such as General Electric, Babcock and Wilcox, Westinghouse and Gulf General Atomic, thus enabling the European guests to acquaint themselves with the latest developments in the United States, while the American hosts were given information concerning achievements to date in the European Atomic Energy Community.

During the period 1959/69 the two contracting parties have each spent about \$28 million, making a total of over \$55 million, on the joint research and development programme, under which three nuclear power plants have been built in the Community, namely Garigliano in Italy, Chooz in the French Ardennes, and Gundremmingen in West Germany (150, 266 and 237 MWe respectively).

# IX. Institutions and organs

## EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The European Parliament met in ordinary session from 5 to 9 May 1969 in Strasbourg.<sup>1</sup> Its agenda included an address by the President-in-office of the Council on the activities of that institution and another by M. Hans von der Groeben, member of the Commission, on regional policy in the Community.<sup>2</sup> Of the topics discussed by the Parliament at this session the legal order of the Community and the political situation in Greece might be singled out for special mention.

Three oral questions with debate dealt with the Council's attitude to scientific and technical research, milk and milk products and oils and fats, the monetary situation and the capital market. In connection with this last matter, the Parliament also discussed the economic situation in the Community in 1968 and the Commission's memorandum of 12 February 1969.<sup>3</sup>

The Parliament rendered Opinions on a number of proposals for regulations and directives dealing with various aspects of the application of the EEC Treaty.

At the end of the meeting, the President of the Parliament, M. Scelba paid tribute to the memory of the late M. Samaritani (Communist, Italy) a member of the European Parliament who died in Strasbourg on 16 March 1969. A minute's silence was observed and President Scelba then announced that, on 24 April 1969, the Italian Senate had appointed M. Cipolla to take M. Samaritani's place in the European Parliament.

M. Scelba then conveyed his own and the Parliament's congratulations to M. Alain Poher, former President of the Parliament, who had been called upon to become interim President of France, and wished him every success in his future activities.

### Address on the activities of the Council

On 7 May 1969 the President-in-office of the Council, M. Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave the traditional address on the Council's activities during the last twelve months and on work in progress.

Amongst the important problems facing the Communities, some of which needed to be settled in the very near future, M. Thorn cited in chronological order, the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention, the changeover to the final stage of the common market, structural and financial problems in agriculture, and arrangements for intensifying economic and monetary co-operation. On the Euratom question, he referred to the problem of establishing new multi-annual programmes, and in the field of external relations, to the problem of applications for membership of the Communities. It would not be easy to achieve all these objectives given the need to allow for the viewpoints, legitimate interests and internal problems of all Member States.

<sup>1</sup> The text of the resolutions adopted at this meeting will be found in Official gazette No. C 63, 28 May 1969.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin No. 6/69, Ch. II.

<sup>3</sup> The text of this memorandum was published in the Supplement to Bulletin No. 3/69.

In this context, M. Thorn said that he understood the concern which the Parliament had expressed on many occasions about the obstacles in the way of the construction of Europe. Even if the Council had not always been able to act, to the desired extent, in line with the Parliament's wishes, it always turned an attentive ear to them. It was only to be expected, the President of the Council said, that the Assembly, as the interpreter of the conscience of the people of Europe should be in the van of Community action and should provide constant stimulus to encourage the Governments and the other Community institutions to press ahead as quickly as possible.

M. Thorn then reviewed measures adopted by the Community and questions still pending before the Council.

With reference to the customs union, M. Thorn referred in particular to the uniform application throughout the Community of the common customs tariff and the agreement which had been reached on the general programme for the removal of technical obstacles to trade. He then spoke of the problems of a European patent and a European-type company. Turning to the common agricultural policy, he pointed out that the Agriculture 1980 programme had not been thoroughly discussed as yet and that Community financing, for which the Council was awaiting specific Commission proposals, was still the crucial issue. The Council had adopted various essential measures in the transport field. On social affairs, M. Thorn spoke in particular of the free movement of workers and Council discussions on the correlation between social policy and other Community policies. The President of the Council then raised various points dealing with the activities of the ECSC, Euratom and energy problems. The Council had adopted three basic regulations in the commercial policy field. In the wide sphere of external relations, M. Thorn reviewed the results of the Kennedy negotiations, relations with the United States, action to help developing countries, relations with the Associated States and problems inherent in the enlargement of the Community. In the domain of bilateral relations, he spoke of the countries of the Mediterranean basin. He ended his review by referring to various institutional problems.

Speaking in his personal capacity, M. Thorn said that he favoured closer relations between the Parliament and the Council. As a first step it would be well if the Council could be represented at each session of the Parliament. There should also be some collaboration at committee level.

Concluding, M. Thorn said that the goal of a completely united Europe, in the economic and political sphere, had not yet been reached. This did not mean however that they were relaxing their efforts to accomplish this purpose in which they firmly believed.

M. Illerhaus (Christian Democrat, Germany), M. Radoux (Socialist, Belgium) and M. Pleven (Liberal, France) on behalf of their individual groups, criticized the Council's activities, sometimes quite sharply. MM. Illerhaus and Pleven also wondered whether certain EEC members were not now experiencing their moment of truth. They would have to give proof of their European sincerity now that they could no longer use the attitude of a sixth government as an alibi to conceal their national egoism and their dislike of supranational institutions.

M. Illerhaus said that because the Council was shirking decisions there was a danger that the various Member States would adopt measures based on purely national points of view. He spoke of the importance of merging the Treaties and wondered whether the time had not come for all Member States to take a fresh initiative to give new life to the European idea.



M. Radoux said that his group felt that the time had come to stop being content to do what could be done and to begin again, resolutely, to do what should be done. He supported M. Giscard d'Estaing's suggestion of a return to Messina and said that a conference of this kind should be attended by members of the Council, leaders of the groups represented in the European Parliament, employers and the trade unions to draw up an inventory and get things under control again. They needed to pull themselves together if they wanted young people to believe in the new Europe, the speaker said, and stressed the importance of the Community's institutional resources which had made it possible to construct common policies and get them to work.

M. Pleven sought to establish the direction which the Council of Ministers should take in the new phase which would begin in a few months and indicated briefly why the harsh facts of the European scene provided no comfort for Europeans who had kept their convictions and their faith. The Czechoslovakia affair, he said, had put paid to the chances of a large Europe, uniting West and East. With the reopening of dialogue between the United States and the USSR, there was a danger that Europeans would see major world problems settled without their active participation. The technological gap between Europe and the United States continued to widen. A fourth cause of concern in M. Pleven's view was Europe's reaction and the piecemeal talks arranged in turn between Bonn and Paris, London, Bonn and The Hague, and London and Rome. Euratom was a further illustration of this completely sterile and inefficient dispersal of European effort.

Turning to the future, M. Pleven also favoured a meeting at the highest level of leaders of the Six, assisted by the President of the Commission of the European Communities, to draw up a balance-sheet and work out an action programme. An initial summit meeting was an essential preliminary to the Six opening negotiations. Amongst the problems to be solved as a matter of urgency were the common agricultural policy, monetary policy, relations with Great Britain and the problem of a political Europe; the last two questions would need to be studied in parallel. The Liberals' spokesman said that it was quite on the cards that this study would show that a political entity including Britain might be easier to achieve than British entry into the economic common market. These negotiations should be agreed to without any preliminaries and without any veto and should be followed by a second summit conference the preparatory work for which would be done by the competent Ministers (foreign affairs, finance, economics). Referring to the various proposals for political union submitted by the Member States to date, M. Pleven suggested that the European Parliament should now prepare a concrete proposal which, since it would bear no national signature, could be examined by the Member States without injuring national self-esteem.

Speaking for the European Democratic Union, M. Triboulet (France) did not share M. Radoux's pessimism. He said in particular that the statements made by the President of the Council should be assessed in the context of Europe of the Six, a limited field but one which was essential for the construction of Europe. He was pleased to hear that the President of the Council was in favour of an improved dialogue with the Parliament and noted that the Council's final decisions often made allowances for the Parliament's views. M. Triboulet then spoke of the enlargement of the Communities and the problem of the European institutions, problems which, he felt could not be viewed separately. He said that the departure from the political scene of an illustrious Head of State who had done so much for the Community and whose European intentions had so often been distrusted and misinterpreted, meant that the real issues could no

longer be evaded. These issues, he said, addressing M. Pleven, were in no way changed by the departure of this illustrious personage. Giving the views of his group on these two problems, M. Triboulet said in answer to the arguments put forward by M. Pleven, that it was the economic success of the Community rather than a common policy that made Britain want to enter the Common Market. He pointed out that the founder members had opened the door to Britain but that Britain had not wanted to come in at that particular time. Moreover, since the Six were progressing little by little towards unity, he felt that it was becoming more and more impossible for other nations to enter this narrow union. The EDU spokesman could foresee the united Six signing preferential agreements with all their neighbours. To the extent that the unity of the Six continued to be the objective to be attained, new institutions would be needed because, he said, we were moving on inexorably to a Europe of the Six which would first be confederal, then federal. The organizations set up by the Treaty of Rome had not been designed to support a genuinely confederal or federal state, which meant that the whole institutional question would have to be reviewed.

Speaking on behalf of the Communist members of the Parliament, M. d'Angelosante (Italy) would have liked to see a section of the report on the Council's activities devoted to what had not been accomplished. On the question of external relations, he said that the main problem was to decide whether trade is politically neutral or whether it is dependent on political doctrine. In this context he criticized economic relations with the United States, where the Community, he felt, should make a more determined effort to defend Community interests. He regretted that trade relations with the countries of eastern Europe had not developed to a greater extent. M. Armengaud (Liberal, France) urged that the treaties creating a European patent be signed prior to the signature of the Patent Co-operation Treaty now being negotiated in Geneva. Referring amongst other things to the proposals contained in the Mansholt Plan, the speaker said that this would need to be accompanied by an active industrialization policy in the food industries field. An industrial strategy would have to be promoted at European level so that the additional manpower freed by reducing numbers engaged in farming could be provided with employment. This should be done within the framework of a Community programme.

With regard to the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention, the senator said that the move towards reciprocal generalized preferences of the type advocated by UNCTAD should not be allowed to push the other problem — namely, the rational, normal, organized and preferential marketing of AASM products in the Community — into the background.

M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, raised the problem of the end of the transition period. He contended that a prolongation of this period would be the easy way out. The Council and the Commission should put forth a determined effort to make the best possible use of the time left between now and the end of the year to try to complete as many as possible of the tasks under the Treaty. The problems calling for urgent attention included increased economic and monetary solidarity within the Community, the deadline for the financing of the common agricultural policy and the question of the Community's own resources. This problem was linked with the financing of the agricultural policy and with the strengthening of the Parliament's powers. The President of the Commission felt that it would be impossible to produce unanimous agreement on measures to reinforce the Community unless simultaneous progress were made with enlarging it.

Replying to the debate, M. Thorn said that a current balance-sheet of the Council's activities could mention the problems which had claimed the Council's attention

and that important political questions could best be debated at a colloquium. With regard to the election of the Parliament by direct universal suffrage,<sup>1</sup> M. Thorn said that he could not commit the Council on this point.

The President of the Council also dealt with the problems of Euratom and research. Speaking in his personal capacity, M. Thorn dealt with one of the important questions being raised in connection with the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention, namely whether there was a need to revise the common customs tariff in respect of certain tropical products. He said that some of the preferences which the AASM had enjoyed had already been reduced when the Yaoundé Convention and the Kennedy Round agreements were put into effect and that the Community was contemplating the introduction of a system of generalized preferences for all developing countries. He felt, nevertheless, that these reductions were not justified on economic grounds since Community imports from the developing countries had increased more rapidly than imports from the associated countries.

As for giving a fresh impetus to the construction of Europe to attain genuine political union, M. Thorn said that he did not want to commit his institution on a question which had not been discussed within the Council and which involved a political decision affecting each Government.

M. Scelba (Christian Democrat, Italy), the Parliament's President, brought the debate to a close and asked the Council to ensure that the letter and the spirit of all Treaty provisions, and in particular those providing for election of the members of the Parliament by direct universal suffrage, be observed. He also urged the introduction of genuine democratic control of the Communities' budgets, asked that relations between the Parliament and the Council be systematic and in conformity with the democratic character of the Community and its institutions, and pleaded for progress towards the ultimate objective of the Treaties — European unity. M. Scelba asked M. Thorn to act as the Parliament's spokesman in the Council and thanked him in advance for speaking on its behalf.

## The legal order of the Community

### *Decisions by the Member States of the Community acting as a body and Council decisions not provided for by the Treaties (8 May 1969)*

M. Burger (Socialist, Netherlands) presented to Parliament a report in which he examined decisions taken by the Member States as a body, their scope, form, publication and legal status, and Council decisions not provided for by the Treaties.

The rapporteur took the origin of the first-mentioned decisions as a legal rule-of-thumb for classifying them. They could emanate from the following authorities: representatives of the Member States, delegations of the Member States, or the Member States meeting in the Council or within the framework of the Council; or from a conference of the Member States, of Heads of State or Government of the member countries, or of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the member countries.

As for Council decisions not provided for by the Treaties but originating with the Council, M. Burger mentioned the names given to these: resolutions (or conclusions), decisions, declarations, protocols or agreements.

<sup>1</sup> See Ch. I.

In his report M. Burger suggested that Parliament should urge the Council and the Commission to avoid any prejudicing of the Community constitution by Council initiatives not provided for in the Treaties. In particular, care should be taken to ensure that such initiatives do not anticipate decisions on the substance of questions which have not been the subject of a Commission proposal or on which the Parliament has not been consulted.

As for resolutions, declarations and decisions legitimately adopted by the Council, he noted that the political powers of the European Parliament extended to these and that the Commission was politically responsible to the European Parliament for all its activities, including its part in action of this kind taken by the Council.

M. Boertien (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), M. Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands) and M. Merchiers (Liberal, Belgium) spoke on behalf of their respective groups. They approved the draft resolution<sup>1</sup> presented by M. Burger and urged that the Commission's right of initiative and the Parliament's right of control and consultation be safeguarded. MM. Boertien and Vredeling considered that Article 235 of the EEC Treaty had binding force and that the procedure laid down in that Article, and its content, should be respected by the Council and by the representatives of the Member States.

M. Rey, President of the Commission, was in full agreement with the views in M. Burger's report and set out in the draft resolution. He had some reservations however about the political responsibility of the Commission. If the Commission were to be held responsible, it would have had to be given an opportunity of assuming responsibility and, consequently, it would have had to be invited to take an active part in the elaboration of the decisions concerned (for example, the appointment of Commission members). In some cases, the member Governments had gone so far as expressly to exclude the Commission from certain negotiations, for political reasons. M. Rey did not approve of this procedure, the most striking result of which had been the Luxembourg compromise of January 1966 for which the Commission disclaimed all responsibility.

In conclusion M. Rey said that M. Burger's report was a valuable contribution to a better understanding of Community law and political responsibilities within the Community.

M. Cointat (EDU, France) seconded an amendment put forward by M. Ribière (EDU, France) seeking the suppression of the section of the draft resolution in which the Parliament claims that its powers extend to decisions taken by representatives of the Governments. In M. Cointat's view, these decisions were not fully part of the legal order of the Communities; it followed that the Parliament did not have to be consulted, except as expressly provided by the Treaty. To avoid the deletion of this section from the resolution, the EDU spokesman agreed to accept a formula to the effect that the exercise of the Parliament's powers also extended to "*most* decisions" taken by representatives of the Governments. This amendment was however rejected by the Parliament, which passed the resolution as presented by M. Burger.

With regard to decisions taken by the Member States as a body, the Parliament stressed in its resolution that these could under no circumstances take the place of Community decisions to be adopted under the Treaties. As for Council decisions not provided for by the Treaties, the Parliament was concerned at the

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<sup>1</sup> See summary of this resolution below.

institutional trend towards the adoption by the Council, in accordance with non-Treaty procedures, of political principles, programmes or important directives which are then automatically transformed into binding decisions, and put forward certain suggestions in this connection.

### Scientific, technical and nuclear research policy

*Oral Question No. 17/68 with debate: The Council's attitude to scientific and technical research (7 May 1969)*

Submitting the oral question to the Council on behalf of the Parliament's Committee on Energy, Research and Scientific Problems, M. Oele (Socialist, Netherlands) said that this question was largely concerned with the Council's political attitude, in other words, the angle from which it will approach the question of Euratom's multi-annual research programmes. The speaker outlined the development of Euratom until the crisis, spoke of the problem of fundamental research and said that there was a need to establish what Euratom's part in nuclear research should be.

Replying on behalf of the Council, the President-in-office, M. Gaston Thorn, described what had been done by the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy and said that the Group had submitted a report to the Council on 14 April 1969 through the intermediary of the Committee on Medium-term Economic Policy. The Council would examine this report at a forthcoming session. M. Thorn hoped that joint or concerted action could be undertaken in the general research field, not only at Community level but also on a wider plane.

With more particular reference to Euratom, M. Thorn recalled that on 20 December 1968 the Council had adopted a research and training programme consisting of a joint programme and complementary programmes for a period of one year.<sup>1</sup> At the same time the Council had agreed to establish, before 1 July 1969, further research and training programmes covering a period of several years, to examine, before that date, the criteria and principles necessary to obtain a co-ordinated industrial policy in the nuclear field and, lastly, to decide on further activities capable of being undertaken by the Joint Research Centre. No one could claim therefore that the Council had renounced the principles and objectives of the Treaty of Rome, or refused to pursue joint action in the nuclear field. Euratom's present difficulties could not, M. Thorn said, be laid at the door of this or that Community institution. Nor could one or other of the Member States be held to blame. They were rather the result of a combination of factors of which the most important, in the Council's view, was the pursuit of Community action in the development of various reactor families which, given the present state of technology, depended on a solution to tricky problems of industrial policy.

M. Kaspereit (France), on behalf of the EDU, examined the reasons for the failure of Euratom's research programme and said that the legitimate concern to make the best possible use of the existing potential of the Joint Research Centre should not be allowed to become an end in itself. In the Euratom context the important thing was to produce clear definitions of precise aims of genuine common interest to all the Member States. As for general scientific and technical research policy, it too should move towards harmonized and co-ordinated programmes and a better

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin No. 2/69, Ch. VI, sec. 34.

industrial application of the results. M. Leonardi (Communist, Italy) felt that it was important to give precise definitions of the political objectives of research. Euratom's efforts had failed because there had been no political objective to guide them.

## Economic, monetary and financial policy

*Oral Question No. 1/69 with debate: The monetary situation and the capital market (6 May 1969)*

Speaking in her capacity as Chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee, Mme Elsner (Socialist, Germany) introduced a question asking for the Commission's views on the development of the monetary situation in the Member States, the international monetary situation, and the European capital market, with particular reference to changes in the Eurodollar market. It was important that there should be no break in discussions with the Parliament on monetary problems. She understood that M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission of the Communities, had been unable when he dealt with this situation to give a concrete approach for solving the problems involved, since these needed to be treated with considerable discretion.

M. Barre began by dealing with the economic and monetary situation within the Community and beyond its frontiers. He then turned to the problem of parity adjustment, analysed the situation on the Eurodollar market and referred to the question of activating special drawing rights.<sup>1</sup>

The debate on the oral question, on M. Barre's January 1969 address to the Parliament on the economic situation in the Community in 1968,<sup>2</sup> and on the Commission's memorandum on economic and monetary policy,<sup>3</sup> was opened by the rapporteur M. Riedel (Christian Democrat, Germany). Examining M. Barre's address in detail, M. Riedel pointed to differences in the economic development of the Member States and said that it was important for them to take the same monetary policy line and to introduce monetary discipline. As long as countries with a disequilibrium in their balance of payments hesitated about taking the necessary adaptation measures at the right moment, while others made an effort to do just this, salaries, prices and balances were bound to develop differently. M. Riedel favoured fixed exchange rates which, he felt, would have some disciplinary effect.

Mme Elsner (Socialist, Germany) said that the Commission's memorandum had made no reference to full employment; this objective should not be forgotten. Otherwise, she approved the proposals put forward by the Commission although she was not completely happy with the Community machinery for monetary co-operation. In her opinion, co-operation in the matter of economic policy should precede mutual assistance because the latter could not prevent difficulties arising in this or that Member State.

M. Boersma (Netherlands) on behalf of the Christian Democrat group denounced isolated national monetary and economic measures. The Community should concentrate on the monetary situation and the manifest inflationary trend. Among

<sup>1</sup> In this connection see Ch. VI, sec. 11.

<sup>2</sup> See M. Barre's address in Bulletin No. 2/69, Ch. II.

<sup>3</sup> See Supplement to Bulletin No. 3/69.

the objectives to be attained, the speaker mentioned a high level of employment and a fair distribution of income. A monetary policy geared to counteracting disequilibrium combined with solidarity between the Six would produce results.

M. Spénale (Socialist, France), speaking in his personal capacity, agreed with the main theme of the Commission's memorandum which maintains that medium-term economic policies must be harmonized as a first step if monetary disequilibrium is to be avoided. He asked however that the proposed decision in the memorandum, a decision he approved of, be supplemented by effective and rapid monetary support arrangements in the event of a serious, unexpected crisis. It was important that this support should be automatic because the country in difficulties should be able to take quick action in the event of inflationary pressure. But M. Spénale, like the rapporteur, felt that economic harmonization measures were a precondition for this aid. With regard to the difficulties of the German mark and the French franc, the speaker considered that a "swap" agreement between these two countries coupled with "stand-by" arrangements would help to lessen their difficulties. He asked the Commission and the Council to say whether or not a bilateral agreement of this kind was being envisaged.

M. Romeo, on behalf of the Liberal and allied group, spoke of the need for a common monetary policy and observed that if a European will existed it was purely in the realm of ideas, not of facts. The speaker did not believe that the Commission was genuinely playing its role as a catalyst of European economic unity. M. Bousquet (EDU, France) supported the idea of a policy of mutual monetary assistance set out in the Commission's memorandum. He also agreed with M. Spénale's suggestion that bilateral "swap" agreements could be extended within the Common Market. M. Lückner (Christian Democrat, Germany) was in full agreement with the report and the text of the resolution submitted. His remarks included a reference to the phenomenon of "cereals" speculation which had recently made its appearance and led him to conclude that common economic and monetary policies were needed as a matter of extreme urgency. If the Community was not ready to commit itself in this direction, he said, it should wave goodbye to a single agricultural market.

M. Raymond Barre thanked the members of the Assembly for their many constructive contributions to the debate and suggested that if Parliament felt that the Council and the Member States should stick more closely to the Commission's guidelines, it could make its views heard at the Council. On the Commission's memorandum of 12 February 1969, M. Barre said that its aim had not been to solve current problems but to attempt to suggest a measure of progress in the co-ordination of economic policies and in the field of monetary co-operation. He felt that this document was clear enough to provide answers to all the questions raised and outlined the proposals contained in it. He pointed out that there was no suggestion that short-term monetary co-operation should be independent of increased co-ordination of economic policies.

At the end of the debate the Parliament adopted a resolution expressing the hope that the Commission would supplement its annual report on the economic situation in the Community by a summary indicating how far its recommendations had determined the short-term economic policy of the Member States. When the Treaties were being merged, the powers of the Commission with regard to the co-ordination of economic, taxation and social policies should be reinforced. The Parliament invited the Commission to submit to it as soon as possible an action programme for economic co-operation taking into account the lessons learned in the year gone by. It was pleased that the Commission's memorandum of

12 February 1969 had been submitted but drew attention to the danger of disequilibrium resulting from the introduction of a system of automatic monetary support should co-ordination in the matter of short- and medium-term economic policy remain at a relatively modest level.

## Transport policy

### *First directive on commercial vehicle taxation (7 May 1969)<sup>1</sup>*

M. Bousquet (EDU, France) introducing his report on this topic said that the proposed directive dealt with the problem of allotting infrastructure costs, which was one of the most important aspects of harmonizing conditions of competition between various means of transport. With reference to commercial vehicle taxation, the Commission and the parliamentary Committee had confined themselves to suggesting a measure of structural harmonization based on one partial element because a factor common to all six taxation systems had to be chosen. This factor was marginal cost of utilization. M. Bousquet dealt in detail with the considerations on which this first step is based and asked the Parliament to approve the proposal by adopting the resolution.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat group, M. Richarts (Germany) said that the nub of the directive was the article stipulating that the Member States abolish the taxes and charges set out in Article 2 of the proposal and replace them by a charge for infrastructure utilization. They could not introduce other charges and taxes affecting traffic or the ownership of commercial vehicles. The deputy urged that the new taxation arrangements should not be more complicated than the old. M. Posthumus (Netherlands) on behalf of the Socialist group said that the Commission's proposal was a bold and worthwhile step because virtually nothing had been done in any country for more than 40 years to solve this problem.

Replying to the debate, M. Victor Bodson, Member of the Commission, said that the amendments suggested by the Parliament improved the proposal and would be taken into consideration when it came up for discussion within the Council.

The Parliament then approved the proposed directive, passing a resolution asking for the adoption of measures "designed to establish, at an early date, a binding link between the level of taxes and infrastructure costs, bearing in mind the incidence of taxes on motor fuels". This would supplement the provisions of the present directive.

## Social policy

### *Activities of the Mines Safety and Health Commission (5 May 1969)*

In a report on the Fifth Report of the Mines Safety and Health Commission, M. Bergmann (Socialist, Germany) said that the Commission's Secretariat should have a minimum number of experts at its disposal to ensure the long-term effectiveness of its activities. He asked once again that research into pneumoconiosis

<sup>1</sup> The text of the proposal will be found in Official gazette No. C 95, 21 September 1968; see also Bulletin No. 9/10-68, Ch. II, sec. 73.



(pulmonary emphysema) be continued and brought to a conclusion as quickly as possible. This disease should be recognized as an occupational one. M. Bergmann again asked the Mines Safety and Health Commission to make a comparative study of existing mine legislation in the Member States; this study could serve as a basis for common rules to cover all provisions regarding safety in coal mines.

The text of the resolution drafted by M. Bergmann included a series of requests, suggestions and desiderata designed to make coal mines safer and healthier.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat group, M. Springorum (Germany) recognized that much had been achieved but stressed the Parliament's political duty to insist on the widest possible protection for miners, pointing to the importance of prevention. On behalf of the Socialist group, M. Ramaekers (Belgium) hoped that a survey to improve the basic training of workers would be carried out and M. Achenbach (Germany) on behalf of the Liberal and allied group said that the dangers which miners had to face every day must not be forgotten.

M. Lionello Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, replied to the debate and said that the Mines Safety and Health Commission was empowered only to make recommendations to the Member States. As for specialized staff, it was impossible at the present time to increase the establishment of the Commission's Secretariat; a request for increased staff would have to be referred to the Council. Research into pneumoconiosis was continuing thanks to the Community's action. The research programmes in hand should be completed by the end of the year.

At the end of the debate the Parliament adopted a resolution which largely summarizes the conclusions drawn by M. Bergmann from his report.

### Common agricultural policy

#### *Oral question No. 2/69 with debate: milk products and oils and fats (8 May 1969)*

M. Blondelle (Liberal, France) asked the Commission on behalf of his group whether, at the time of the adoption of Council regulations on oils and fats and milk products, it had failed to foresee the potential danger for market equilibrium, given that (a) there is no customs protection for vegetable oils and fats and oil-seeds because of commitments to the AASM and (b) that they constitute a disincentive to calf-feeding by natural methods. The Member wanted to know what effective steps had been taken to deal with butter and milk powder surpluses, what action had been taken on the Parliament's Opinion on this subject and what the Commission proposed doing. M. Dulin (Liberal, France), who introduced this question in the absence of M. Blondelle, stressed the interdependence of animal and vegetable oils and fats. He recalled that in a resolution dated 23 December 1963 the Council had agreed to introduce a tax on vegetable and marine oils and fats and that this resolution had remained in abeyance until 1968. The steps taken by the Council in the meantime had not been enough to absorb butter surpluses. He hoped that the study of relations with the United Kingdom would be brought to a conclusion at an early date so that Great Britain, an importer of farm products, would be able to absorb Community surpluses.

In reply to the debate M. Sicco Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, laid particular stress on the fact that existing disequilibria on the milk products market were largely due to the excessive growth of milk production. The search for

new markets to step up butter sales had shown that in two years no more than 35 000 tons were exported to areas short of food, whereas Community butter stocks had now reached the 500 000 ton mark.

The Commission had made proposals but the Council had not agreed to the suggestions in their entirety. In M. Mansholt's view, the only possible solution was to lower the price of butter to consumers by 30% on the internal market; this would increase consumption by about 180 000 tons. At the same time, the price of albumin should be raised and milk production cut back. He hoped that a final decision could be taken before 1 July 1969.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat group, M. Richarts (Germany) recalled that when the Parliament had discussed the Commission's milk proposals it had found a compromise solution which had not met with M. Mansholt's approval. As to reducing the price of butter, the speaker doubted if this would produce the desired effect. He asked M. Mansholt if it were not true that Ministers of Agriculture in the Member States were conducting bilateral and multilateral negotiations amongst themselves, which meant that the common agricultural policy was in effect being re-nationalized. M. Vredeling (Netherlands), on behalf of the Socialist group, said that the oral question was badly-timed since this problem had already been dealt with in the Mansholt Plan, which the parliamentary Committee was to examine in the near future.

On behalf of the EDU, M. Cointat (France) regretted that the Memorandum on the Reform of Agriculture had not yet been fully discussed by the Council and said that the reorganization of the milk market called for the participation of farmers and those in allied professions. He was opposed to quota systems and to reabsorption taxes. On the contrary, there should be severe sanctions against factories which cause market imbalances. To this end he suggested the introduction of a reabsorption tax, which he referred to as a "modulated tax", and proceeded to analyse it. M. Dröschner (Socialist, Germany) laid particular stress on the political aspect of the problem and referred to the modest and belated measures which had been taken by the Parliament at its March session. M. Briot (EDU, France) said that farmers no longer had any idea of what they should produce. M. Bading (Socialist, Germany), referring to the remarks made by M. Dulin, said that Great Britain had always eaten butter, that it imported butter from Australia, New Zealand and other countries, and that it certainly had no intention of buying butter in the Community, where, moreover, it was dearer.

Replying a second time, M. Mansholt hoped that Parliament would examine the Commission's Memorandum carefully and warned it against taking a hasty stand. He also said that the Commission would have to introduce a compromise solution for milk products sooner or later. M. Dulin closed the debate by drawing M. Mansholt's attention to the gravity of the situation and its possible political and social repercussions.

## The Community and the Associated States

### *The impact of the political situation in Greece on the EEC-Greece Association (7 May 1969)*

In his report on this topic, M. Scarascia Mugnozza (Christian Democrat, Italy) said that the Association Agreement with Greece, which was signed on 9 July 1961 and made express provision for ultimate Greek membership of the Communities,

was an act of exceptional political significance because it had been the first expression of the will to widen the Community. The Agreement was however "on ice" because the Council had not discussed the problems of the Association since September 1967. The rapporteur felt that the Parliament had a right and a duty to examine the repercussions of the events of 21 April 1967 in Greece in the context of the Association Agreement and ultimate membership, and to adopt a definite position, since the Greek Government was doing nothing to re-establish democratic order, one of the fundamental and essential values of the Treaties establishing the Communities.

In his speech the rapporteur said that the Joint Parliamentary Committee had ceased all activity since the Greek Parliament had been dissolved. He urged the European Parliament to condemn the means used to gain and retain power and to issue a solemn warning to the Athens Government expressing its solidarity and sympathy with the people of Greece.

M. Raedts (Netherlands), on behalf of the Christian Democrat group, spoke of the political trend of the Association Agreement and seconded the draft resolution in the hope that it would have an early effect on the Greek way of thinking and that bilateral relations between Greece and the Community would become more normal than they are at present.

M. Glinne (Socialist, Belgium), for his group, said that the new régime had been imposed under conditions which were repugnant to the Greek people. He refused to attach any importance to the constitution imposed on that people, which, in any event, was not compatible with democratic principles. He approved an amendment to this effect to the draft resolution and concluded by saying that Greece was undoubtedly part of Europe and it was therefore Europe's business to ensure the liberation of the oppressed Greeks.

On behalf of the Liberal and allied group M. Berthoin (France) recalled the principles that are fundamental to any genuine democracy, principles which are, furthermore, set out in the preamble to the Association Agreement. He spoke of the profound disquiet and censure of his group and approved the draft resolution.

M. Kaspereit (EDU, France) spoke on behalf of his group and wondered whether it would be possible, as the rapporteur had suggested, to call the Association Agreement into question should the present political situation in Greece continue. Although he admitted to having many reservations about the Greek régime, he noted the beginnings of an apparent easing of the political situation in recent times and wondered if open intervention in the internal affairs of a country would not ultimately run counter to the desired goal. He conceded that the preamble to the Athens Agreement contained references to safeguards of peace and liberty but stressed the economic nature of the Agreement and said that it was unwise "to introduce political elements into an Agreement which was not political". In any event the first consequences of a suspension of the Agreement would be felt by the Greek people, not by their leaders.

M. Tolloy (Socialist, Italy) spoke in the debate in an effort to persuade the previous speaker and his group to approve the draft resolution so that the unanimous agreement which the subject called for could be reached. M. Romeo (Liberal, Italy) spoke in particular of the economic aspects of the situation; he was afraid that a hasty decision by the Community might mean that the doors of a market in full expansion might be closed. His remarks provoked M. Parri (Left-wing Independent, Italy) into saying that the present régime in Greece was not a fit

neighbour for the democratic Community of the Six; the attitude of the European Parliament to this régime could not be subordinated to any commercial considerations.

M. Edoardo Martino, member of the Commission of the Communities, recalled that by arrangement with the Council his institution confined itself to the routine administration of the Agreement; those aspects effecting future developments were outside its province. M. Martino stressed the political significance of the Agreement and hoped that the situation in Greece would return to normal so that, in association with the Community, Greece could pursue the ideals of democracy, liberty and progress.

At the end of the debate the Parliament approved the text of the resolution, rejecting the two amendments moved by the EDU. In the resolution the Parliament recalled that under present circumstances the Association Agreement could not be applied in full and that ultimate membership was now completely out of the question; it issued a formal appeal for early Parliamentary elections with the widest possible guarantees of freedom of expression, association and voting. It urged the Commission of the European Communities not to develop the Association further until such time as normal conditions of democratic life were re-established in Greece. Should such a trend fail to emerge, the Parliament reserved the right to take action to revise or suspend the Association Agreement.

#### Miscellaneous

##### *Directives concerning activities in the distribution and professional utilization of toxic products (8 May 1969)*

In a resolution based on a report prepared by M. Dittrich (Christian Democrat, Germany) the Parliament, subject to certain amendments, approved two proposed directives on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services.<sup>1</sup> The resolution called for the inclusion of activities in the distribution of pathogenic agents and ionizing substances in the scope of the directive and considered that it was essential that access to distribution activities and professional utilization of toxic products should be subject to the possession of a qualification.

##### *Directive on the measuring of the mass per hectolitre of cereals (8 May 1969)*

This proposed directive in the field of the approximation of legislation<sup>2</sup> was dealt with in a report by M. Briot (EDU, France) and was approved by the Parliament without amendment.

##### *Amendment of the regulation on the organization of the market in processed fruit and vegetable products (9 May 1969)*

On a report by M. Mauk (Liberal, Germany), the Parliament adopted a resolution approving the Commission's proposal<sup>3</sup> in principle and inviting it to expedite work on the drafting of overall rules and regulations on trade with non-member countries.

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. C 12, 4.2.1969.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. C 91, 30.9.1968.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. C 39, 22.3.1969.

*Regulation concerning trade arrangements for certain goods obtained by processing agricultural products (9 May 1969)*

M. Romeo (Liberal, Italy) submitted a report on this subject to the Parliament. In the resolution adopted the Commission was invited to make provision, in its proposals on arrangements for financing the common agricultural policy after the end of the transitional period, in application of Article 201 of the EEC Treaty, for payment to the Community budget of receipts from the import charge on goods obtained by processing agricultural products, and the Commission's proposal was approved.<sup>1</sup>

*Regulation on conditions for aid from the EAGGF (further extension of time-limits) (9 May 1969)*

On the basis of a report presented by M. Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands), the Parliament approved the Commission's proposal although it emphasized the disadvantages arising for those concerned as a result of such postponements.

*Regulation prolonging the arrangements applicable to certain agricultural products originating in the AASM and the OCT (9 May 1969)*

On the basis of a report by M. Dewulf (Christian Democrat, Belgium), the Parliament, recognizing the need to avoid any break in continuity in trade arrangements between the EEC and associated countries in the event of the new Convention with the AASM not coming into force on 1 June 1969, adopted a resolution approving the Commission's proposal.

## THE COUNCIL

In May the Council held three sessions.

### 68th session (12 May 1969) — general matters

Held at Luxembourg under the chairmanship of M. Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg Foreign Minister, this session was attended by the Foreign Ministers and the Ministers of Agriculture of the six Member States.

"The meeting was not bad", declared M. Thorn at the end of the session; "we did nothing very spectacular, but serious work which will bear fruit in the near future."

With regard to the internal development of the Community, the Council approved, on the basis of two Commission documents (a note containing legal and technical comments designed to clarify the significance of Article 8(7) of the EEC Treaty,<sup>2</sup> and "The Communities' work programme"), the main lines of the programme of work for the European Communities for 1969.<sup>3</sup> The question of the enlargement of the Community was also discussed, but there were no new developments in this field.

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. C 35, 15.3.1969.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin No. 4/69, Ch. II.

<sup>3</sup> See Ch. IV.

Relations between the Council and the European Parliament were also discussed. Following the resolution adopted by the European Parliament on 12 March 1969,<sup>1</sup> concerning elections to the Parliament by universal direct suffrage, the Council sent a letter on the subject to M. Scelba, President of the Parliament.<sup>2</sup> The Council also heard a report from its President on talks which he had on 7 May 1969 at Strasbourg with President Scelba. The various problems raised in these talks will be examined by the Council.

The most important decision adopted at this session relates to tax checks at the frontiers. The Council feels that, following the abolition of customs duties and before the complete harmonization of indirect taxation, the citizens of the Member States should become more fully aware of the existence of the Common Market. In order to ease the checks and formalities at the frontiers it therefore approved a directive on the harmonization of the Member States' rules relating to exemption from turnover tax and excise duties on imports made by tourists and other travellers.<sup>3</sup>

In connection with the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention, the Council discussed possible changes in the Common Customs Tariff in respect of certain tropical products, customs duties on imports into the Yaoundé countries, and Community aid, questions still unsettled in the current negotiations.

Concerning relations with the East African countries, the Council adopted instructions which will enable the Commission to negotiate a renewal of the Arusha Convention with the East African countries, with representatives of the Member States present as observers; this Convention also expired on 31 May 1969 without ever having formally entered into force as the ratification procedure in the various countries had not been completed.<sup>4</sup>

In the field of external relations and more particularly of relations with Israel, the Council invited the Commission to submit a general memorandum. The trade negotiations that have been opened between the Community and Yugoslavia were also discussed, as was the long-term trade agreement negotiated between the USSR and France (on the last point it was agreed that further consultations would take place under the auspices of the Commission).

The Council also authorized, on a proposal of the Commission, the tacit renewal until 30 June 1970 of the trade agreement concluded on 18 June 1958 between the Benelux countries and Yugoslavia. This agreement expires on 30 June 1969. In addition, the Council took the necessary steps to implement its decision, taken on 3 March last, to send food aid to the Biafrans.

As regards agriculture, the Council discussed in detail three proposed regulations put forward by the Commission relating to: the establishment of a common organization of the market in raw tobacco; taxes imposed on the consumption of manufactured tobacco, other than turnover taxes; national trading monopolies in manufactured tobacco. On the reform of agriculture in the Community (Mansholt plan), the Council heard a statement by M. Boulin, French Minister of Agriculture, who gave a tentative outline of the position the French delegation will adopt on the Commission's memorandum.

<sup>1</sup> See official gazette No. C 41, 1.4.1969.

<sup>2</sup> On elections by universal direct suffrage, see Ch. I.

<sup>3</sup> See official gazette No. L 133, 4.6.1969, and Ch. V, sec. 6.

<sup>4</sup> See Ch. VII, sec. 83.

In the nuclear field, the Council noted its agreement on an increase in the authorized capital of the joint enterprise "Kernkraftwerk Obrigheim GmbH (KWO)". As indicated in the statement published by the Secretariat of the Council, the Council also gave the Commission the directives required for the opening of negotiations with the International Atomic Energy Agency with a view to co-operation between the Agency and the Commission in the field of nuclear information.

At the same session the Ministers met in their capacity as representatives of the Governments of the Member States and decided to extend for one year the terms of office of the President and of the Vice-Presidents of the Commission, which were to expire at the beginning of July 1969.<sup>1</sup>

#### 69th session (12 and 13 May 1969) — agriculture

The Ministers of Agriculture of the six Member States met in Luxembourg (Article 37 of the merger Treaty), with M. Jean-Pierre Buchler, Luxembourg Minister of Agriculture, in the chair.

The Council undertook a thorough examination of the medium-term measures proposed by the Commission to reorganize the milk market. Each delegation explained the lines it proposed to follow to keep the milk market under control; from this exchange of views it emerged that these opinions contained certain common factors which could be included in the overall solution.<sup>2</sup>

On a proposal of the Commission, the Council adopted a regulation on the general rules applicable in the event of any appreciable rise in prices in the pigmeat sector.<sup>3</sup>

The Council discussed briefly the arrangements to be adopted for the seventh instalment of the Guidance Section of the EAGGF.<sup>4</sup>

Following a request from the Belgian and French delegations, the Council considered various problems raised by the private stocking of certain categories of cheese for maturing. The Commission had put forward a proposal laying down general rules governing the granting of aid in this field.

The Council adopted a regulation on measures intended to facilitate the marketing of sugar produced in the French Overseas Departments,<sup>5</sup> and regulations laying down general rules relating to the use of whole milk powder in the manufacture of compound feedingstuffs for calves, fixing the monthly price increases for cereals, and for wheat and rye flour, groats and meal, for the 1969/70 marketing year, fixing a compensatory allowance in respect of soft wheat, rye of bread-making quality and maize, held in stock at the end of the 1968/69 marketing year, and fixing the threshold prices for cereals for the 1969/70 marketing year. A further regulation amends, for the period from 29 July 1968 to 30 January 1969, the arrangements laid down in Regulation No. 823/68 as regards the levies to be imposed on imports of Tilsit (Havarti) cheese.

<sup>1</sup> See official gazette No. C 70, 7 June 1969.

<sup>2</sup> See Ch. VI, sec. 25.

<sup>3</sup> See Ch. VI, sec. 24.

<sup>4</sup> See Ch. VI, sec. 29.

<sup>5</sup> See Ch. VI, sec. 26.

70th session (28 May 1969) — general matters

This session, which was held in Brussels under the chairmanship of M. Gaston Thorn, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, was devoted mainly to preparing for the meeting at ministerial level of the Contracting Parties to the Yaoundé Convention and for the 9th meeting of the EEC-AASM Association Council, both of which were held the following day.

In connection with preparations for the Association Council, the Community reached agreement as regards the transitional measures to be applied after 31 May 1969. Such measures are necessary because the new Convention of Association cannot enter into force before 1970, in view of the time required for ratification by the various Contracting Parties. These measures were to be the subject of a decision of the EEC-AASM Association Council on 29 May.<sup>1</sup>

In addition, the Council adopted a regulation prolonging the arrangements applicable to certain agricultural products originating in the AASM or the OCT<sup>2</sup> and a regulation amending Regulation No. 127/67 on certain goods imported from the AASM or the OCT (in particular, tapioca and chocolate).<sup>3</sup> The object of the two regulations is to maintain the undertaking given by the Community to the AASM and the OCT in this connection, while awaiting the entry into force of the new Convention of Association with the AASM and the new decision concerning the Association with the OCT.

In the agricultural sector, the Council adopted a regulation further extending, for 1968, the time-limit connected with EAGGF aid conditions, a regulation laying down the trading arrangements applicable to certain goods processed from agricultural commodities, and a regulation fixing the quantities of basic products considered as being employed in the manufacture of the goods covered by the above regulation.

The Council also adopted:

(i) A directive on the harmonization of laws and regulations relating to exemption from turnover taxes and excise tax on imports in connection with international passenger traffic;<sup>3</sup>

(ii) A decision concluding an Agreement with Canada on a further postponement of the resumption of the negotiations provided for in the Agreement on quality wheat;

(iii) The texts of the general programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade resulting from differences between the laws and regulations of the Member States.<sup>4</sup>

The Council gave the confirmatory opinions requested by the Commission pursuant to Article 55, paragraph 2(c) of the ECSC Treaty, with a view to enabling it to grant financial aid under the five-year research programme relating to techniques for preventing and combating atmospheric pollution caused by the steel industry, and financial aid for seven technical research projects.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Ch. VII, sec. 73.

<sup>2</sup> See official gazette No. L 130, 31.5.1969.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 133, 4.6.1969, and Ch. V, sec. 6.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* No. C 76, 17.6.1969.

<sup>5</sup> See Ch. VI, sec. 33.



At the same session, the representatives of the Governments of the ECSC Member States, meeting within the Council, adopted a decision on certain tariff measures (concerning steel) for the second half of 1969.<sup>1</sup>

## THE COMMISSION

### Appointments

The Commission has decided to appoint:

M. Günther Sternheim Director of the Petten Establishment of the Joint Research Centre,

M. Roland Lindner Director of the Karlsruhe Establishment of the Joint Research Centre,

M. Roland de Kergorlay Director for External Relations with European Countries, Membership, Association, Preferential Agreements, in the Directorate-General for External Relations, with effect from 1 June 1969,

M. Aurelio Pappalardo Head of the Division for State Monopolies and Public Enterprises, in the Directorate-General for Competition, with effect from 1 May 1969,

M. John Peters Head of the Division for Market Rules, Control Reports, in the Directorate-General for Industry, with effect from 1 May 1969,

M. Franco Massa-Rolandino Head of the Division for Production, Supply and Raw Materials, in the Directorate-General for Industry, with effect from 1 May 1969,

M. Raymond Simonnet Head of the Division for Trade Problems in the Field of Agriculture, in the Directorate-General for External Trade, with effect from 1 June 1969,

M. Walter Schink Head of the Division for Direct Taxation, in the Directorate-General for the Internal Market and Approximation of Legislation. This decision is to come into effect as soon as M. Schink takes office.

### Personnel Committee

At its inaugural meeting on 6 May 1969, the Central Personnel Committee proceeded to appoint its officers, as follows:

Chairman: M. R. Mandler,

Vice-Chairman: M. F. Castermans,

Secretary: M. M. Greco.

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<sup>1</sup> See Ch. VIII, sec. 93.

It was also decided that the chairmen of the various local sections should be ex officio officers of the Central Committee. These are:

M. D. Silletti, Chairman of the Brussels local committee,

M. G. Ludovici, Chairman of the Luxembourg local committee,

M. N. Francini, Chairman of the Petten local committee,

M. F.J. Colling, Chairman of the Geel/Mol local committee,

M. Ch. Lafleur, Chairman of the Fontenay-aux-Roses local committee.

There is no Ispra local committee for the time being.

## COURT OF JUSTICE

### New cases

Cases 20/69 and 21/69

These are two cases, filed with the Court of Justice by Commission officials, for the annulment of administrative decisions taken by the Commission with regard to the plaintiffs.<sup>1</sup>

Case 22/69 — Commission *v.* Italian Republic

On 22 May 1969 the Commission filed a suit with the Court of Justice asking it to find that the Italian Republic had failed to comply with the requirements of the EEC Treaty, specifically Articles 95 and 96, because it charged a tax on imports of cotton yarn higher than the tax payable by the manufacturers on like products manufactured in Italy.<sup>2</sup>

### Judgments

Cases 17/68 and 21/68 — The Court of Justice handed down rulings in two cases which had been filed by Commission officials. The first appeal (17/68) was allowed on the merits, while the second was dismissed.<sup>1</sup>

Case 22/68 — Following an out-of-court settlement between the parties to the dispute (official *v.* Commission), this case was struck from the Register of the Court.<sup>1</sup>

Case 28/68 — Caisse régionale de sécurité sociale du Nord de la France *v.* M. Achille Torrekens, *et al.*

On 23 November 1968 the Court of Justice had received a request for a preliminary ruling concerning the interpretation of Council Regulation No. 3 (CEE) (social security for migrant workers). In its ruling of 7 May 1969, the Court said:

<sup>1</sup> See official gazette No. C 65, 2 June 1969 and C 85, 1 July 1969.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. C 85, 1 July 1969.

"The system of aggregation provided for by Article 27(1) of Council Regulation No. 3 (social security for migrant workers) also applies to the forms of legislation listed in Annex B, whether they cover a contributory or a non-contributory scheme. This regulation remains applicable save where the Conventions listed in Annex D prevent its application."<sup>1</sup>

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

On 8 May 1969 the Economic and Social Committee held its 78th plenary session under the chairmanship of M. Berns. There was a fairly lively discussion on the Committee's role and on the consideration of its work by the Council and the Commission; M. Colonna di Paliano made a statement on the general programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade, and three Opinions were adopted.

### Discussion on the role of the Economic and Social Committee

With the approval of representatives of all groups (M. Aschoff, M. Giunti, and M. Bouladoux), the chairman, M. Berns described the concern aroused in the Committee by the question of the localization of its head office and secretariat as part of the concentration of the Community institutions around the Rond Point Schuman, and by the fact that the Committee had not yet been consulted on certain general questions. M. Berns said that the Committee was anxious about the way in which its Opinions were dealt with by the Community institutions, particularly the Council.

### Statement by M. Colonna di Paliano

M. Colonna di Paliano, member of the Commission, submitted to the Committee the results of the Council decisions and the agreement of the government representatives in the Council on the "General Programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade resulting from disparities between national laws".

M. Colonna di Paliano showed that these decisions amounted to a political commitment by the Community and the Member States to contribute within specific time limits to the achievement of free movement of goods within the Community by harmonizing national laws, which, because of their present disparity, still prevent the different Community industries from benefiting from the larger markets.

In the ensuing discussion, M. Ameye (Belgium, employers' group), M. Giunti (Italy, employers' group), M. Bouladoux (France, workers' group) and Mlle Hesse (Germany, workers' group) called for vigorous action by the Commission in the field in question. They were anxious that the time-table of the programme should be respected, rules vis-à-vis non-member countries harmonized, and consideration given to protection for workers and consumers. They also hoped that Community regulations would be drawn up in this field.

<sup>1</sup> See official gazette No. C 65, 2 June 1969.

## Opinions rendered by the Committee

At the same session, the Committee rendered three Opinions, relating to agricultural problems, particularly oils and fats and laws concerning foodstuffs.

### 1. Opinion on the "proposal for a Council Regulation on the manufacture and marketing of margarine".

On the basis of a report by M. Hoffmann (Germany, workers' group), the Committee adopted this Opinion by 70 votes with 2 abstentions. The Committee assessed the proposal from the sole point of view of its significance in laws on foodstuffs. It proposed the abolition of an article providing for the addition of a margarine identifying agent to prevent fraudulent imitation of butter.

### 2. Opinion on the "proposal for a Council Regulation on the manufacture and marketing of butter".

Acting on a report by M. Bréart (France, general interests group), the Committee adopted its Opinion by 63 votes to one. The Opinion comes out clearly in favour of making the instructions on packaging less strict, and leaving the form in which butter is put up for sale to the consumer completely unrestricted. In the Committee's views, too narrow rules would lead to excessive standardization of manufactured and wrapped butter. The Committee considers that a certain amount of latitude should be left so that distinctive features of origin, manufacture and appearance correspond to what the consumer is accustomed to.

### 3. Opinion on the "proposal for a Council Directive on approximation of Member States' legislation concerning meat extract, yeast extract, protein extract, flavouring for soups and other dishes, broths, soups and sauces made from meat".

The Committee adopted this Opinion by 60 votes and 8 abstentions, on the basis of a report by M. Ramaekers (Belgium, general interests group). The Committee particularly regretted the lack of outline directives on certain problems common to all foodstuffs and asked the Commission to expedite its work on harmonization so that a Community system for all additives can be established as soon as possible. The Committee approved the chief labelling specifications and proposed that producers be allowed an additional period of six months after the application of the directive's provisions in the various national legal systems to help them dispose of stocks.

## X. European Investment Bank

### Loans granted

#### Italy

On 29 May 1969 the European Investment Bank concluded with the Consorzio per l'autostrada Messina-Patti a loan agreement for the financing of the construction of the Messina-Patti motorway.

As the first section of the new route between the Straits of Messina and Palermo, this road, which is about 61 km (38 miles) long, represents one of the main elements of the motorway system under construction in Sicily and will facilitate trade with the mainland and within the island.

The overall cost of the works is estimated at Lit. 54 700 million (87.5 million u.a.). The Bank is contributing to the financing by means of a loan equivalent to Lit. 10 000 (16 million u.a.) granted for 20 years at the rate of 6 7/8% per annum backed by an Italian Republic guarantee.

#### Cameroon

On 22 May 1969, in Brussels, the Commission and the European Investment Bank acting for the EEC in the administration of the loan, signed a contract with the Cameroon railway board [(REGIFERCAM (Régie des Chemins de Fer du Cameroun)] for a loan on special terms worth 1 400 000 u.a. (approximately Frs. CFA 345 million). This loan is to help finance an investment programme covering trailer stock for REGIFERCAM, and the modernization of the latter's maintenance and repair shops. Once completed, the scheme should help REGIFERCAM, firstly, to cope with current traffic expansion and that likely to result from the opening of new lines and, secondly, to improve the productivity and capacity of its repair shops at Bassa-Douala.

The scheme will cost 2 400 000 u.a. (approximately Frs. CFA 610 million). The special loan is made for 21 years, during the first six of which there will be no repayments, and the interest rate will be 3%; the loan is backed by the Federal Republic of Cameroon. REGIFERCAM is also making a contribution of its own to the financing of the scheme.



## Miscellaneous

*5 May 1969*

### Statement by Chancellor Kiesinger

During a Press conference in Kiel, the German Chancellor stated that "it would be political folly" for the German Government to try, immediately after General de Gaulle's departure, to take an initiative to enable Great Britain to enter the Common Market.

### Statement by the Danish Prime Minister

When receiving a party of journalists in Copenhagen Mr. Nilmar Baunsgaard, the Danish Prime Minister, stated that "the present disagreements between Denmark and France concern the question of the Common Market only". He remarked that Denmark had maintained its application for entry to the EEC, first submitted in 1961, and added that Denmark hoped to enter "at the latest at the same time as Great Britain".

*8 May 1969*

### Denial by the Foreign Office

Following a further press report that the British Government would be prepared to discuss the creation of a free trade area as a first step towards joining the Common Market, a Foreign Office Spokesman denied this allegation. He added that the British Government's policy continued to be firmly based on its application for full membership of the European Communities.

### Monetary tension in Europe

Because of the influx of currency into Germany, the Bundesbank removed its exchange guarantee for forward transactions in foreign currencies. DM transactions were temporarily suspended on several financial markets.

*9 May 1969*

### First Congress of the European branch of the World Confederation of Labour

In a resolution adopted at the end of this first Congress, held in Brussels from 7 to 9 May 1969, the WCL observed that "the economic, social, and even political future of the Communities... will determine the future of European workers".

### Extraordinary meeting of the German Federal Government

After a meeting lasting nearly four hours, the German Government made a decision "valid for ever" that the DM would not be revalued.

*10 May 1969*

### Meeting of the Central Bank governors

At the conclusion of the meeting of the Central Bank governors, the following communiqué was published:

"1) At their regular meeting at Basle, the Central Bank governors of the Group of Ten and Switzerland thoroughly examined recent developments in the foreign exchange markets. Dr. Blessing, President of the Deutsche Bundesbank, read a message from the Chancellor of the Federal Republic stating categorically that the German Government's decision to maintain the present parity of the Deutsche Mark will not be altered, and informing the meeting that urgent consideration was being given to measures designed to support this decision.

2) The governors agreed on immediate action to begin the recycling of the speculative flows in the foreign exchange markets which have taken place in recent weeks. This action will be supported by the Bank for International Settlements.

3) It is expected that a substantial reflux of funds in the foreign exchange markets will take place in the days ahead. The governors will remain in contact in order to decide upon further measures if they should prove necessary."

*12 May 1969*

### Increase in Bank Rate in Denmark

The National Bank decided to raise Bank rate from 7 to 9%.

*13 May 1969*

### Statement by Lord Chalfont

Lord Chalfont, Minister of State in the Foreign Office with responsibility for European affairs, expressed the hope that the new French Government would consider it possible to resume full participation in the work of both the Permanent Council of the WEU and its Council of Ministers. He reaffirmed the British Government's position on the entry of Great Britain into the Common Market, stating that they were not interested in substitute solutions or half-measures.



*15 May 1969*

#### **Presentation of the Charlemagne Prize**

The City of Aachen awarded the Charlemagne Prize to the European Commission as an institution "in recognition of and as a tribute to the eminent services which it has rendered to European unity."<sup>1</sup>

*19 May 1969*

#### **New European political parties**

A new German European party, called the "Europa-Partei", has been set up at Bremen, with the political unification of the peoples of Europe and the creation of the United States of Europe as the leading points in its programme.

As announced by M. Vredeling, member of the European Parliament, representatives of the socialist parties of the six Community countries and Great Britain have met in the Netherlands to set up a European socialist party. The constituent meeting of this new party was arranged for October.

*21 May 1969*

#### **After the German decision not to revalue the DM**

-The Bundesbank has restored its exchange guarantee for forward operations in foreign currencies. This decision encourages the short-term export of capital.

*23 May 1969*

#### **Resolution by the DGB (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund) for a new European take-off**

A motion adopted at the conclusion of the DGB's eighth statutory congress, held from 18 to 23 May 1969 in Munich, called for the strengthening of the powers of the European Parliament and the European Commission and also financial independence for the European Community. At the congress M. H. Vetter was elected President of the DGB in succession to M. L. Rosenberg.

#### **Study of the possibility of unified postal rates in Europe**

At the European conference of PTT Ministers, held in Munich and attended by 21 representatives from the 24 member countries, a resolution was adopted calling for a study of the practical conditions of unified postal

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<sup>1</sup> See the beginning of this Bulletin.

rates for international mail between the countries of Western Europe. The aim is to apply the usual inland charges to ordinary international letters and postcards.

*29 May 1969*

#### Statement by M. Fayat, Belgian Minister for External Trade

During a journey to North America, the Belgian Minister explained his Government's position on European integration. Among other points, he affirmed the Belgian Government's will to continue without interruption the internal completion of the Communities, and its rejection of any solution which would lead to their being watered down into a free trade area. But internal development should not make enlargement more difficult. Improvement of the Council's working methods and the democratization of the European Parliament should also be pressed forward.

#### Franco-German convention on the Airbus

A Franco-German agreement on financing the Airbus project was signed in Paris by M. Georges Chamant, French Transport Minister, and M. Karl Schiller, Federal German Minister for Economic Affairs. The British Government withdrew from this project on 10 April, but an English firm is continuing to participate in a private capacity. The project provides a programme for building a 250-seater aircraft in four years.

On the eve of the signing of this agreement, the British Minister of Technology stated that "the door would remain open" for British participation at a later date. London added that Paris and Bonn would continue to keep the British Government fully informed of the progress of research and work pending a definite decision by the British Government.

*1 June 1969*

#### Results of the first round of the presidential election in France

Of the 28 775 876 registered voters, 77.18% voted (abstentions 21.8%, blank or spoilt papers 1%). M. Pompidou obtained 43.95% of the votes cast, M. Poher 23.42%, M. Duclos 21.52%, M. Defferre 5.07%, M. Rocard 3.66%, M. Ducatel 0.98%, and M. Krivine 0.82%.

*5 June 1969*

#### Meeting of the WEU Council of Ministers without France

For the first time since the WEU crisis of February 1969, the Council of Ministers of that body met without France. Ten meetings had already been held in London at permanent representative level without France.

This ministerial meeting took place at The Hague with M. Luns in the chair. An outstanding item was a suggestion by M. Willy Brandt, Federal German Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the Heads of Government of the six Community Member States and the United Kingdom should meet next October or November for an intergovernmental conference to give fresh impetus to European policy and to the enlargement of the Common Market.

At the end of the meeting the Ministers unanimously adopted a joint statement hoping that France will return to its rightful place in the activities of the WEU. In addition, as announced by the chairman of the meeting, the Ministers present agreed in principle to respond under certain conditions to the call from Budapest for a European security conference.

*10 June 1969*

#### The Pope at the ILO

Pope Paul VI visited the headquarters of the International Labour Organization in Geneva.

*15 June 1969*

#### Results of the presidential election in France

Of the 28 747 988 registered voters, 64.55% voted (abstentions 30.94%, blank or spoilt papers 4.50%). M. Pompidou obtained 57.58% (10 686 498) and M. Poher 42.41% (7 870 601) of the votes cast.

PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE  
(1 to 31 May 1969)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Sessions

*Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 5 mai 1969 (Report of the sitting of Monday, 5 May 1969)* No. C 63, 28.5.1969

Résolution sur le cinquième rapport de l'organe permanent pour la sécurité et la salubrité dans les mines de houille (Resolution on the fifth report of the Mines Safety and Health Commission)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 6 mai 1969 (Report of the sitting of Tuesday, 6 May 1969)* No. C 63, 28.5.1969

Question orale n° 1/69 avec débat de la commission économique du Parlement européen à la Commission des Communautés européennes sur la situation monétaire et le marché des capitaux (Oral question No. 1/69 with debate from the Economic Affairs Committee of the Parliament to the Commission of the European Communities on the monetary situation and the capital market)

Résolution sur la situation économique de la Communauté en 1968 et les perspectives pour 1969 et sur le mémorandum de la Commission des Communautés européennes au Conseil sur la coordination des politiques économiques et la coopération monétaire au sein de la Communauté (Resolution on the economic situation in the Community in 1968 and the outlook for 1969 and on the Memorandum of the Commission of the European Communities to the Council on the Co-ordination of Economic Policies and Monetary Co-operation within the Community)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 7 mai 1969 (Report of the sitting of Wednesday, 7 May 1969)* No. C 63, 28.5.1969

Avis sur la proposition d'une première directive concernant l'aménagement des systèmes nationaux de taxes sur les véhicules utilitaires (Opinion on the proposed first directive on the adjustment of national systems of commercial vehicle taxation)

Question orale n° 17/68 avec débat de la commission de l'énergie, de la recherche et des problèmes atomiques du Parlement européen au Conseil des Communautés européennes sur l'attitude du Conseil en matière de recherche scientifique et technique, notamment dans le cadre d'Euratom (Oral question No. 17/68 with debate from the Committee on Research, Energy and Atomic Problems of the European Parliament to the Council of the European Communities on the Council's attitude to scientific and technical research, with particular reference to Euratom)

Résolution sur les répercussions de la situation politique actuelle en Grèce sur le fonctionnement de l'association C.E.E.-Grèce (Resolution on the repercussions of the current political situation in Greece on the functioning of the EEC-Greece Association)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 8 mai 1969 (Report of the sitting of Thursday, 8 May 1969)* No. C 63, 28.5.1969

Résolution sur les actes de la collectivité des États membres de la Communauté ainsi que les actes du Conseil non prévus par les traités (Resolution on the joint acts of the Community Member States and on the Council acts not mentioned by the Treaties)

Question orale n° 2/69 avec débat de M. Blondelle, au nom du groupe des libéraux et apparentés du Parlement européen, à la Commission des Communautés européennes sur les produits laitiers et les matières grasses (Oral question No. 2/69 with debate from M. Blondelle (Liberal and Allied Group of the European Parliament) to the Commission of the European Communities on milk products, oils and fats)

Avis sur les propositions relatives à : (Opinion on the proposals for:

— une directive concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour les activités de la distribution des produits toxiques ((i) A directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the field of the distribution of toxic products)

— une directive relative aux modalités des mesures transitoires dans le domaine des activités relevant de la distribution et de l'utilisation professionnelle des produits toxiques ((ii) A directive on transitional measures concerning activities in the distribution and commercial use of toxic products)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive concernant le rapprochement des législations des Etats membres relatives au mesurage de la masse à l'hectolitre des céréales (Opinion on the proposed directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation concerning the measuring of the mass per hectolitre of cereals)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du vendredi 9 mai 1969 (Report of the sitting of Friday, 9 May 1969)*

No. C 63, 28.5.1969

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 865/68 du Conseil portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes (Opinion on the proposed regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC) No. 865/68 on the common organization of the market in processed fruit and vegetable products)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement déterminant le régime d'échanges applicable à certaines marchandises résultant de la transformation de produits agricoles (Opinion on the proposed regulation determining the arrangements for trade applicable to certain goods obtained by processing agricultural products)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement portant prorogation complémentaire, pour l'année 1968, du délai prévu par l'article 20 paragraphe 1 du règlement n° 17/64/CEE relatif aux conditions du concours du F.E.O.G.A. (Opinion on the proposed regulation further extending, for 1968, the time-limit laid down in Article 20(1) of Regulation No. 17/64/CEE on the conditions for aid from the EAGGF)

Avis sur la proposition concernant un règlement portant prorogation du régime applicable à certains produits agricoles originaires des E.A.M.A. ou des P.T.O.M. (Opinion on the proposed regulation prolonging the arrangements applicable to certain agricultural products originating in the AASM or the OCT)

### Written questions and replies

Question écrite n° 333/67 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Interdiction de l'importation en Italie des graines de colza communautaires et des huiles de colza (réponse complémentaire) (No. 333/67 by M. Cousté to the Commission : (Ban on imports into Italy of Community colza seed and oils—further reply)

No. C 58, 10.5.1969

Question écrite n° 260/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Grève des travailleurs agricoles en Sicile (No. 260/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission : Strike of agricultural workers in Sicily)

No. C 58, 10.5.1969

Question écrite n° 281/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aide nationale accordée au lait, en Belgique, en fonction de la qualité (No. 281/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission : National aid for milk in Belgium, on the basis of quality)

No. C 58, 10.5.1969

- Question écrite n° 324/68 de M. Apel à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation de services (No. 324/68 by M. Apel to the Commission: Achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services) No. C 58, 10.5.1969
- Question écrite n° 329/68 de M. Berkhouwer à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux taxes d'affranchissement du courrier (No. 329/68 by M. Berkhouwer to the Commission: Alignment of Member States' legislation on postage rates) No. C 58, 10.5.1969
- Question écrite n° 333/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Construction d'une usine européenne pour la fabrication d'uranium enrichi (No. 333/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Construction of a European uranium enrichment plant) No. C 58, 10.5.1969
- Question écrite n° 337/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Essence à prix réduit pour les touristes se rendant en Italie (No. 337/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Cut-price petrol for tourists in Italy) No. C 58, 10.5.1969
- Question écrite n° 338/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Unification des régimes d'importation et application de mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur des plantes vivantes et des produits de la floriculture (No. 338/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Standardization of import arrangements and application of safeguard measures in the live plants and cut flowers sector) No. C 58, 10.5.1969
- Question écrite n° 10/69 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Renforcement de la publicité des ententes horizontales et des formes de coopération entre entreprises (No. 10/69 by M. Oele to the Commission: Greater publicity for horizontal agreements and forms of co-operation between enterprises) No. C 58, 10.5.1969
- Question écrite n° 283/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Prime du gouvernement français aux petits éleveurs de bétail (No. 283/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: French Government bonus to small cattle farmers) No. C 61, 21.5.1969
- Question écrite n° 316/68 de M. Apel à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Prime du gouvernement français aux petits éleveurs de bétail (No. 316/68 by M. Apel to the Commission: French Government bonus to small cattle farmers) No. C 61, 21.5.1969
- Question écrite n° 327/68 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Impôt général sur le revenu des personnes physiques dans les six pays de la C.E.E. (No. 327/68 by M. Cousté to the Commission: General income tax for natural persons in the Six) No. C 61, 21.5.1969
- Question écrite n° 340/68 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Crédits accordés par la Banque européenne d'investissements au bénéfice de projets de développement ou de reconversion en Belgique (No. 340/68 by M. Glinne to the Commission: Loans granted by the European Investment Bank for development or conversion projects in Belgium) No. C 61, 21.5.1969
- Question écrite n° 1/69 de M. Westerterp à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Répartition du fret dans les transports par voie navigable en Allemagne (No. 1/69 by M. Westerterp to the Commission: Freight distribution in inland water transport in Germany) No. C 61, 21.5.1969
- Question écrite n° 5/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Déclaration du vice-président de la Commission des Communautés européennes à propos des prix de la margarine (No. 5/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Statement by the Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities concerning margarine prices) No. C 61, 21.5.1969
- Question écrite n° 12/69 de M. Westerterp à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Régime fiscal des transports de marchandises par route en république fédérale d'Allemagne (No. 12/69 by M. Westerterp to the Commission: Road haulage taxation in Germany) No. C 61, 21.5.1969

# COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

## Regulations

Règlement (CEE) n° 800/69 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 800/69 of 30 April 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 104,	1.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 801/69 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 801/69 of 30 April 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 104,	1.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 802/69 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 802/69 of 30 April 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 104,	1.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 803/69 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 803/69 of 30 April 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 104,	1.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 804/69 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 804/69 of 30 April 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 104,	1.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 805/69 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, fixant les restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 805/69 of 30 April 1969 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. L 104,	1.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 806/69 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 806/69 of 30 April 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 104,	1.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 807/69 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 807/69 of 30 April 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. L 104,	1.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 808/69 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 808/69 of 30 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 104,	1.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 809/69 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 809/69 of 30 April 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses)	No. L 104,	1.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 810/69 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, fixant le montant de base de la restitution à l'exportation en l'état pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 810/69 of 30 April 1969 fixing the basic amount of the refund on exports in the natural state of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector)	No. L 104,	1.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 811/69 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 811/69 of 28 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 104,	1.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 812/69 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 812/69 of 30 April 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 104,	1.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 813/69 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 813/69 of 28 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of compound animal feedingstuffs)	No. L 104,	1.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 814/69 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 814/69 of 30 April 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of compound animal feedingstuffs derived from cereals)	No. L 104,	1.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 815/69 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 815/69 of 30 April 1969 fixing the refund on exports of oilseeds)	No. L 104,	1.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 816/69 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 816/69 of 30 April 1969 fixing the amount of the refund on olive oil)	No. L 104,	1.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 817/69 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 817/69 of 30 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen)	No. L 104,	1.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 818/69 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1 <sup>er</sup> mai 1969, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 818/69 of 29 April 1969 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 May 1969 to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)	No. L 104,	1.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 819/69 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, diminuant le montant compensatoire à l'importation de certaines huiles de ricin (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 819/69 of 30 April 1969 reducing the compensatory amount on imports of certain castor oils)	No. L 104,	1.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 820/69 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 820/69 of 30 April 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 104,	1.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 821/69 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 821/69 of 30 April 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of certain milk products)	No. L 104,	1.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 822/69 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 822/69 of 30 April 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector)	No. L 104,	1.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 786/69 du Conseil, du 22 avril 1969, relatif au financement des dépenses d'intervention sur le marché intérieur dans le secteur des matières grasses (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 786/69 of 22 April 1969 on the financing of intervention expenditure on the internal market in the fats and oils sector)	No. L 105,	2.5.1969



Règlement (CEE) n° 787/69 du Conseil, du 22 avril 1969, relatif au financement des dépenses d'intervention sur le marché intérieur dans le secteur des céréales et dans celui du riz (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 787/69 of 22 April 1969 on the financing of intervention expenditure on the internal market in the cereals and rice sectors) No. L 105, 2.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 788/69 du Conseil, du 22 avril 1969, relatif au financement des dépenses d'intervention sur le marché intérieur dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 788/69 of 22 April 1969 on the financing of intervention expenditure on the internal market in the pigmeat sector) No. L 105, 2.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 823/69 de la Commission, du 2 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 823/69 of 2 May 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 106, 3.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 824/69 de la Commission, du 2 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 824/69 of 2 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 106, 3.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 825/69 de la Commission, du 2 mai 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 825/69 of 2 May 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 106, 3.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 826/69 de la Commission, du 2 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 826/69 of 2 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 106, 3.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 827/69 de la Commission, du 2 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 827/69 of 2 May 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 106, 3.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 828/69 de la Commission, du 2 mai 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 828/69 of 2 May 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 106, 3.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 829/69 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> mai 1969, à certains produits des secteurs des céréales et du riz exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 829/69 of 30 April 1969 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 May 1969 to certain products in the cereals and rice sectors exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. L 106, 3.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 830/69 de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> mai 1969, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 830/69 of 30 April 1969 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 May 1969 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. L 106, 3.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 831/69 du Conseil, du 2 mai 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 120/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des céréales (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 831/69 of 2 May 1969 amending Regulation No. 120/67/CEE setting up a common organization of the market in the cereals sector) No. L 107, 6.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 832/69 du Conseil, du 2 mai 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 290/69 fixant les critères de mobilisation des céréales destinées à l'aide alimentaire (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 832/69 of 2 May 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 290/69 laying down the criteria for mobilizing cereals for food aid purposes) No. L 107, 6.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 833/69 de la Commission, du 5 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 833/69 of 5 May 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 107,	6.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 834/69 de la Commission, du 5 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 834/69 of 5 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 107,	6.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 835/69 de la Commission, du 5 mai 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 835/69 of 5 May 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 107,	6.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 836/69 de la Commission, du 5 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 836/69 of 5 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 107,	6.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 837/69 de la Commission, du 5 mai 1969, relatif à des adjudications pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par les organismes d'intervention allemand et français et destiné à la consommation directe dans la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 837/69 of 5 May 1969 on tenders for butter from stocks held by the German and French intervention agencies and intended for direct consumption in the Community)	No. L 107,	6.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 838/69 de la Commission, du 6 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 838/69 of 6 May 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 108,	7.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 839/69 de la Commission, du 6 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 839/69 of 6 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 108,	7.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 840/69 de la Commission, du 6 mai 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 840/69 of 6 May 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 108,	7.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 841/69 de la Commission, du 6 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 841/69 of 6 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 108,	7.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 842/69 de la Commission, du 6 mai 1969, relatif à la vente à prix fixé forfaitairement à l'avance de certains produits provenant de l'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine et détenus par l'organisme français d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 842/69 of 6 May 1969 on the sale at a standard price fixed in advance of certain beef and veal products bought in by the French intervention agency)	No. L 108,	7.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 843/69 de la Commission, du 6 mai 1969, relatif à un avis d'adjudication pour l'écoulement de quartiers arrière congelés de viande bovine détenus par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 843/69 of 6 May 1969 on a call for tender for frozen beef and veal hindquarters held by the German intervention agency)	No. L 108,	7.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 844/69 de la Commission, du 7 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 844/69 of 7 May 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 109,	8.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 845/69 de la Commission, du 7 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 845/69 of 7 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 109,	8.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 846/69 de la Commission, du 7 mai 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 846/69 of 7 May 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 109,	8.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 847/69 de la Commission, du 7 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 847/69 of 7 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 109,	8.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 848/69 de la Commission, du 7 mai 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 848/69 of 7 May 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses)	No. L 109,	8.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 849/69 de la Commission, du 7 mai 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1089/68 établissant les modalités d'application des restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 849/69 of 7 May 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1089/68 establishing the implementing procedures for export refunds in the milk and milk products sector)	No. L 109,	8.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 850/69 de la Commission, du 7 mai 1969, annulant l'adjudication prévue au règlement (CEE) n° 661/69 concernant certains fromages détenus par l'organisme d'intervention italien (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 850/69 of 7 May 1969 cancelling the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 661/69 concerning certain cheeses held by the Italian intervention agency)	No. L 109,	8.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 851/69 de la Commission, du 7 mai 1969, relatif au régime spécial à appliquer à l'importation de certaines viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 851/69 of 7 May 1969 on the special arrangements applicable to imports of certain frozen beef and veal products)	No. L 109,	8.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 852/69 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 852/69 of 8 May 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 111,	9.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 853/69 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 853/69 of 8 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 111,	9.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 854/69 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 854/69 of 8 May 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 111,	9.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 855/69 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1969, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 855/69 of 8 May 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 111,	9.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 856/69 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 856/69 of 8 May 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 111,	9.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 857/69 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1969, fixant les restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 857/69 of 8 May 1969 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. L 111,	9.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 858/69 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 858/69 of 8 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 111,	9.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 859/69 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 859/69 of 8 May 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. L 111,	9.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 860/69 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 860/69 of 8 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 111,	9.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 861/69 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 861/69 of 8 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen)	No. L 111,	9.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 862/69 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1100/68, en ce qui concerne la durée de validité des certificats d'exportation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 862/69 of 8 May 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1100/68 in respect of the period of validity of export licences in the milk and milk products sector)	No. L 111,	9.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 863/69 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1024/68 en ce qui concerne le calcul du prix à l'importation pour les veaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 863/69 of 8 May 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1024/68 in respect of calculating the import price for calves)	No. L 111,	9.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 864/69 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1969, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les œufs en coquille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 864/69 of 8 May 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for eggs in shell)	No. L 111,	9.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 865/69 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1969, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les volailles abattues (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 865/69 of 8 May 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for slaughtered poultry)	No. L 111,	9.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 866/69 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1969, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les produits du secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 866/69 of 8 May 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for products in the poultrymeat sector)	No. L 111,	9.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 867/69 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 867/69 of 8 May 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 111,	9.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 868/69 de la Commission, du 8 mai 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 830/69 fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1 <sup>er</sup> mai 1969, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 868/69 of 8 May 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 830/69 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 May 1969 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)	No. L 113,	10.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 869/69 de la Commission, du 9 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 869/69 of 9 May 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector)	No. L 113,	10.5.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 870/69 de la Commission, du 9 mai 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur de graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 870/69 of 9 May 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 113, 10.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 871/69 de la Commission, du 9 mai 1969, fixant définitivement le montant de l'aide pour les graines de colza et de navette, déterminé provisoirement depuis le 31 mars 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 871/69 of 9 May 1969 definitively fixing the amount of aid for colza and rapeseed provisionally determined since 31 March 1969) No. L 113, 10.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 872/69 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 872/69 of 12 May 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 114, 13.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 873/69 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 873/69 of 12 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 114, 13.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 874/69 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 874/69 of 12 May 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 114, 13.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 875/69 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 875/69 of 12 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 114, 13.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 876/69 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1969, fixant les conditions d'une adjudication pour la vente de graines de colza et de navette détenues par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 876/69 of 12 May 1969 fixing the terms of a call for tender for colza and rapeseed held by the German intervention agency) No. L 114, 13.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 877/69 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 836/68 relatif aux certificats d'importation et d'exportation pour le sucre, les betteraves à sucre et la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 877/69 of 12 May 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 836/68 on import and export licences for sugar, sugar-beet and molasses) No. L 114, 13.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 878/69 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 837/68 relatif aux modalités d'application du prélèvement dans le secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 878/69 of 12 May 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 837/68 on the procedures for implementing the levy in the sugar sector) No. L 114, 13.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 879/69 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1787/68 portant exemption partielle du prélèvement sur certaines quantités de cossettes séchées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 879/68 of 12 May 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1787/68 introducing partial exemption from the levy on certain quantities of dried sugar-beet chips) No. L 114, 13.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 880/69 de la Commission, du 12 mai 1969, modifiant les règlements (CEE) n° 198/69, 507/69 et 685/69 relatifs aux interventions sur le marché du beurre et de la crème de lait (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 880/69 of 12 May 1969 amending Regulations (EEC) Nos. 198/69, 507/69 and 685/69 on interventions in the butter and cream market) No. L 114, 13.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 884/69 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 884/69 of 13 May 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 115, 14.5.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 885/69 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 885/69 of 13 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 115, 14.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 886/69 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 886/69 of 13 May 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 115, 14.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 887/69 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 887/69 of 13 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 115, 14.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 888/69 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 888/69 of 13 May 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) No. L 115, 14.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 889/69 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1969, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les choux-fleurs par le règlement (CEE) n° 739/69 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 889/69 of 13 May 1969 fixing the adjustment coefficients applicable to the buying-in price for cauliflowers specified by Council Regulation (EEC) No. 739/69) No. L 115, 14.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 890/69 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1969, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les tomates par le règlement (CEE) n° 740/69 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 890/69 of 13 May 1969 fixing the adjustment coefficients applicable to the buying-in price for tomatoes specified by Council Regulation (EEC) No. 740/69) No. L 115, 14.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 891/69 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1969, fixant un rapport d'équivalence unique en vue de la restitution à la production pour le sucre blanc utilisé dans la fabrication de lévulose (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 891/69 of 13 May 1969 fixing a single equivalence ratio for the production refund on white sugar used in levulose manufacture) No. L 115, 14.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 892/69 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1969, fixant les prix de référence pour les cerises (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 892/69 of 13 May 1969 fixing the reference prices for cherries) No. L 115, 14.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 893/69 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1969, fixant la restitution à la production pour les huiles d'olive utilisées pour la fabrication de conserves de poissons et de légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 893/69 of 13 May 1969 fixing the production refund on olive oil used in fish and vegetable preserve manufacture) No. L 115, 14.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 894/69 de la Commission, du 13 mai 1969, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 894/69 of 13 May 1969 fixing the export refund on oilseeds) No. L 115, 14.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 895/69 du Conseil, du 13 mai 1969, modifiant pour la période allant du 29 juillet 1968 au 30 janvier 1969 le régime prévu par le règlement (CEE) n° 823/68 en ce qui concerne les prélèvements à percevoir lors de l'importation du fromage Tilsit (Havarti) (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 895/69 of 13 May 1969 amending, for the period from 29 July 1968 to 30 January 1969, the arrangements laid down in Regulation (EEC) No. 823/68 as regards the levies to be imposed on imports of Tilsit (Havarti) cheese) No. L 116, 15.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 896/69 du Conseil, du 13 mai 1969, fixant le prix de seuil des céréales pour la campagne de commercialisation 1969/1970 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 896/69 of 13 May 1969 fixing the threshold price for cereals for the 1969/1970 marketing year) No. L 116, 15.5.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 897/69 du Conseil, du 13 mai 1969, relatif aux règles générales en cas de hausse sensible des prix dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 897/69 of 13 May 1969 on the general rules applicable in the event of an appreciable rise in prices in the pigmeat sector) No. L 116, 15.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 898/69 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 898/69 of 14 May 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 116, 15.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 899/69 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 899/69 of 14 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 116, 15.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 900/69 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 900/69 of 14 May 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 116, 15.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 901/69 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1969, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 901/69 of 14 May 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 116, 15.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 902/69 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 902/69 of 14 May 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 116, 15.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 903/69 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1969, fixant les restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 903/69 of 14 May 1969 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice) No. L 116, 15.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 904/69 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 904/69 of 14 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 116, 15.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 905/69 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 905/69 of 14 May 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 116, 15.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 906/69 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 906/69 of 14 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 116, 15.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 907/69 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 907/69 of 14 May 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 116, 15.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 908/69 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 908/69 of 14 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 116, 15.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 909/69 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 909/69 of 14 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) No. L 116, 15.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 910/69 de la Commission, du 14 mai 1969, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 910/69 of 14 May 1969 fixing the amount of the refund on olive oil) No. L 116, 15.5.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 881/69 du Conseil, du 13 mai 1969, établissant les règles générales relatives à l'utilisation de lait entier en poudre dans la fabrication des aliments composés pour veaux (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 881/69 of 13 May 1969 laying down general rules relating to the use of whole milk powder in the manufacture of compound feedings-stuffs for calves) No. L 117, 16.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 882/69 du Conseil, du 13 mai 1969, fixant une indemnité compensatrice pour le froment tendre, le seigle de qualité panifiable et le maïs en stock à la fin de la campagne 1968/1969 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 882/69 of 13 May 1969 fixing a compensatory allowance in respect of soft wheat, rye for baking and maize, held in stock at the end of the 1968/1969 marketing year) No. L 117, 16.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 883/69 du Conseil, du 13 mai 1969, fixant, pour la campagne 1969/1970, les majorations mensuelles des prix des céréales et des farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 883/69 of 13 May 1969 fixing the monthly price increases for cereals and for wheat or rye flour, groats and meal for the 1969/1970 marketing year) No. L 117, 16.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 911/69 du Conseil, du 13 mai 1969, relatif aux mesures destinées à faciliter l'écoulement des sucres produits dans les départements français d'outre-mer (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 911/69 of 13 May 1969 on measures intended to facilitate the marketing of sugar produced in the French Overseas Departments) No. L 118, 17.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 912/69 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 912/69 of 16 May 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 118, 17.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 913/69 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 913/69 of 16 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 118, 17.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 914/69 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 914/69 of 16 May 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 118, 17.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 915/69 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 915/69 of 16 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 118, 17.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 916/69 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 916/69 of 16 May 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 118, 17.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 917/69 de la Commission, du 16 mai 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 917/69 of 16 May 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 118, 17.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 918/69 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 918/69 of 19 May 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 119, 20.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 919/69 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 919/69 of 19 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 119, 20.5.1969



- Règlement (CEE) n° 920/69 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 920/69 of 19 May 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 119, 20.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 921/69 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 921/69 of 19 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 119, 20.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 922/69 de la Commission, du 19 mai 1969, relatif à une adjudication pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais et destiné à la transformation (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 922/69 of 19 May 1969 on a call for tender for butter from stocks held by the Netherlands intervention agency and intended for processing) No. L 119, 20.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 923/69 de la Commission, du 20 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 923/69 of 20 May 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 120, 21.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 924/69 de la Commission, du 20 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 924/69 of 20 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 120, 21.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 925/69 de la Commission, du 20 mai 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 925/69 of 20 May 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 120, 21.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 926/69 de la Commission, du 20 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 926/69 of 20 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 120, 21.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 927/69 de la Commission, du 20 mai 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 95/69 en ce qui concerne les instructions en langue néerlandaise sur certains gros emballages d'œufs (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 927/69 of 20 May 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 95/69 in respect of instructions in Dutch on certain large egg packings) No. L 120, 21.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 928/69 de la Commission, du 21 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 928/69 of 21 May 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 121, 22.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 929/69 de la Commission, du 21 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 929/69 of 21 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 121, 22.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 930/69 de la Commission, du 21 mai 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 930/69 of 21 May 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 121, 22.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 931/69 de la Commission, du 21 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 931/69 of 21 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 121, 22.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 932/69 de la Commission, du 21 mai 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 932/69 of 21 May 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 121, 22.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 933/69 de la Commission, du 21 mai 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 198/69 relatif à la mise à disposition de beurre à prix réduit à certaines entreprises de transformation dans la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 933/69 of 21 May 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 198/69 on the supply of butter at reduced price to certain processing firms in the Community)	No. L 121, 22.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 934/69 de la Commission, du 21 mai 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 662/69 relatif à la vente, par les organismes d'intervention, de beurre dépassant un certain âge (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 934/69 of 21 May 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 662/69 on the sale by the intervention agencies of butter over a certain age)	No. L 121, 22.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 935/69 de la Commission, du 22 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 935/69 of 22 May 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 123, 23.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 936/69 de la Commission, du 22 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 936/69 of 22 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 123, 23.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 937/69 de la Commission, du 22 mai 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 937/69 of 22 May 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 123, 23.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 938/69 de la Commission, du 22 mai 1969, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 938/69 of 22 May 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 123, 23.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 939/69 de la Commission, du 22 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 939/69 of 22 May 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 123, 23.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 940/69 de la Commission, du 22 mai 1969, fixant les restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 940/69 of 22 May 1969 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. L 123, 23.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 941/69 de la Commission, du 22 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 941/69 of 22 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 123, 23.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 942/69 de la Commission, du 22 mai 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 942/69 of 22 May 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. L 123, 23.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 943/69 de la Commission, du 22 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 943/69 of 22 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 123, 23.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 944/69 de la Commission, du 22 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 944/69 of 22 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen)	No. L 123, 23.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 945/69 de la Commission, du 22 mai 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1 <sup>er</sup> juin 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 945/69 of 22 May 1969 fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 June 1969)	No. L 123, 23.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 946/69 de la Commission, du 23 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 946/69 of 23 May 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 124, 24.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 947/69 de la Commission, du 23 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 947/69 of 23 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 124, 24.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 948/69 de la Commission, du 23 mai 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 948/69 of 23 May 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 124, 24.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 949/69 de la Commission, du 23 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 949/69 of 23 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 124, 24.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 950/69 de la Commission, du 23 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 950/69 of 23 May 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 124, 24.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 951/69 de la Commission, du 23 mai 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 951/69 of 23 May 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 124, 24.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 952/69 de la Commission, du 23 mai 1969, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 952/69 of 23 May 1969 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) No. L 124, 24.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 953/69 de la Commission, du 23 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 953/69 of 23 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal) No. L 124, 24.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 954/69 de la Commission, du 23 mai 1969, relatif à un avis d'adjudication pour l'écoulement de fromage de stock Parmigiano Reggiano détenu par l'organisme d'intervention italien (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 954/69 of 23 May 1969 on a notice of call for tender for cheese from stocks of Parmigiano Reggiano held by the Italian intervention agency) No. L 124, 24.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 955/69 de la Commission, du 23 mai 1969, relatif au classement de marchandises dans la position 74.19 du tarif douanier commun (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 955/69 of 23 May 1969 on the classification of goods under CCT heading 74.19) No. L 124, 24.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 956/69 de la Commission, du 23 mai 1969, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les œufs en coquille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 956/69 of 23 May 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for eggs in shell) No. L 124, 24.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 957/69 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 957/69 of 27 May 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 126, 28.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 958/69 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 958/69 of 27 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 126, 28.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 959/69 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 959/69 of 27 May 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 126, 28.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 960/69 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 960/69 of 27 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 126, 28.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 961/69 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1969, relatif à des adjudications pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par les organismes d'intervention allemand et français et destiné à la consommation directe dans la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 961/69 of 27 May 1969 on calls for tender for butter from stocks held by the German and French intervention agencies and intended for direct consumption in the Community)	No. L 126, 28.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 962/69 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 62/65/CEE de la Commission, du 25 mars 1965, déterminant les modalités de fonctionnement du Fonds européen de développement (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 962/69 of 27 May 1969 amending Commission Regulation No. 62/65/CEE of 25 March 1965 fixing procedures for the administration of the European Development Fund)	No. L 126, 28.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 963/69 de la Commission, du 27 mai 1969, relatif aux conditions d'octroi des indemnités compensatrices pour le froment tendre, le seigle de qualité panifiable et le maïs en stock à la fin de la campagne 1968/1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 963/69 of 27 May 1969 on the conditions for granting compensatory allowances for wheat other than durum, rye for baking and maize in stock at the end of the 1968/69 marketing year)	No. L 126, 28.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 964/69 de la Commission, du 28 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 964/69 of 28 May 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 127, 29.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 965/69 de la Commission, du 28 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 965/69 of 28 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 127, 29.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 966/69 de la Commission, du 28 mai 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 966/69 of 28 May 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 127, 29.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 967/69 de la Commission, du 28 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 967/69 of 28 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 127, 29.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 968/69 de la Commission, du 28 mai 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 968/69 of 28 May 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state)	No. L 127, 29.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 969/69 de la Commission, du 28 mai 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 969/69 of 28 May 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses)	No. L 127, 29.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 970/69 de la Commission, du 28 mai 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 1052/67/CEE en ce qui concerne les certificats d'exonération de prélèvement (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 970/69 of 28 May 1969 amending Regulation No. 1052/67/CEE in respect of levy exemption certificates)	No. L 127, 29.5.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 971/69 de la Commission, du 28 mai 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 173/66/CEE et le règlement (CEE) n° 911/68 en ce qui concerne la fixation des prélèvements pour l'huile d'olive et de l'aide pour les graines (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 971/69 of 28 May 1969 amending Regulation No. 173/66/CEE and Regulation (EEC) No. 911/68 in respect of the fixing of levies for olive oil and aid for oil-seeds)	No. L 127, 29.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 972/69 de la Commission, du 28 mai 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 190/68 relatif au processus de dénaturation des graines de colza et de navette (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 972/69 of 28 May 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 190/68 on the denaturing of colza and rapeseed)	No. L 127, 29.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 973/69 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 973/69 of 29 May 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 128, 30.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 974/69 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 974/69 of 29 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 128, 30.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 975/69 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 975/69 of 29 May 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 128, 30.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 976/69 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1969, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 976/69 of 29 May 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 128, 30.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 977/69 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 977/69 of 29 May 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 128, 30.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 978/69 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1969, fixant les restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 978/69 of 29 May 1969 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice)	No. L 128, 30.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 979/69 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 979/69 of 29 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 128, 30.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 980/69 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 980/69 of 29 May 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. L 128, 30.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 981/69 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 981/69 of 29 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 128, 30.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 982/69 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 982/69 of 29 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen)	No. L 128, 30.5.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 983/69 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1969, fixant le montant de base de la restitution à l'exportation en l'état pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 983/69 of 29 May 1969 fixing the basic amount of the refund on exports in the natural state of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector)	No. L 128, 30.5.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 984/69 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour la mélasse en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 984/69 of 29 May 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of molasses in the natural state) No. L 128, 30.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 985/69 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1969, relatif à un avis d'adjudication pour l'écoulement de fromage de stock Grana Padano détenu par l'organisme d'intervention italien (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 985/69 of 29 May 1969 on a notice of call for tender for cheese from stocks of Grana Padano held by the Italian intervention agency) No. L 128, 30.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 986/69 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1969, relatif à un avis d'adjudication pour l'écoulement de fromage de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 986/69 of 29 May 1969 on a notice of call for tender for cheese from stocks held by the Netherlands intervention agency) No. L 128, 30.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 987/69 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 987/69 of 29 May 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 128, 30.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 988/69 du Conseil, du 28 mai 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 127/67/CEE relatif à certaines marchandises importées des États africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer associés (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 988/69 of 28 May 1969 amending Regulation No. 127/67/CEE on certain goods imported into the Member States from the AASM or the OCT) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 989/69 du Conseil, du 28 mai 1969, portant prorogation du régime applicable à certains produits agricoles originaires des États africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 989/69 of 28 May 1969 prolonging the arrangements applicable to certain agricultural products originating in the AASM or the OCT) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 990/69 de la Commission, du 28 mai 1969, relatif à la non-fixation du montant supplémentaire pour les produits d'œufs autrichiens (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 990/69 of 28 May 1969 waiving the supplementary amount for Austrian egg products) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 991/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 991/69 of 30 May 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 992/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 992/69 of 30 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 993/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 993/69 of 30 May 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 994/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 994/69 of 30 May 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 995/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 995/69 of 30 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 130, 31.5.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 996/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 996/69 of 30 May 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 997/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 997/69 of 30 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 998/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation de produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 998/69 of 30 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 999/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 999/69 of 30 May 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1000/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1000/69 of 30 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports of compound animal feedingstuffs) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1001/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1001/69 of 30 May 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of compound animal feedingstuffs derived from cereals) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1002/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1002/69 of 30 May 1969 fixing the refund on exports of oilseeds) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1003/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1003/69 of 30 May 1969 fixing the amount of the refund on olive oil) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1004/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1004/69 of 30 May 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1005/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1005/69 of 30 May 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1006/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1006/69 of 30 May 1969 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1007/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1007/69 of 30 May 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1008/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1008/69 of 30 May 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 130, 31.5.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1009/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1009/69 of 30 May 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1010/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1010/69 of 30 May 1969 fixing the basic amount of the levy on syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1011/69 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1969, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1011/69 of 29 May 1969 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 June 1969 to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1012/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1969, à certains produits des secteurs des céréales et du riz exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1012/69 of 30 May 1969 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 June 1969 to certain products in the cereals and rice sectors exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1013/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, modifiant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1013/69 of 30 May 1969 modifying the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1014/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, modifiant les restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1014/69 of 30 May 1969 modifying the refunds on rice and broken rice) No. L 130, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1015/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1015/69 of 30 May 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 131, 31.5.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1016/69 de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, diminuant le montant compensatoire à l'importation de certaines huiles de ricin (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1016/69 of 30 May 1969 reducing the compensatory amount on imports of certain castor oils) No. L 131, 31.5.1969

## THE COUNCIL

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- Décision du Conseil, du 12 mai 1969, portant approbation d'une modification des statuts de l'entreprise commune « Kernkraftwerk Obrigheim GmbH » (Council Decision of 12 May 1969 approving an amendment to the articles of association of the joint enterprise Kernkraftwerk Obrigheim GmbH) No. L 117, 16.5.1969

#### 69/142/CEE :

- Décision du Conseil, du 12 mai 1969, autorisant la tacite reconduction jusqu'au 30 juin 1970, de l'accord commercial entre les pays du Benelux, d'une part, et la république populaire fédérative de Yougoslavie, d'autre part (Council Decision of 12 May 1969 authorizing a tacit renewal until 30 June 1970 of the trade agreement between the Benelux countries and Yugoslavia) No. L 117, 16.5.1969



69/156/Euratom :

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69/157/CEE :

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Second programme de politique économique à moyen terme (Second medium-term economic policy programme)

Chapitre I : Aperçu général (Chapter I: General review)

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69/159/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 28 mai 1969, relative aux mesures transitoires concernant les pays et territoires d'outre-mer à appliquer au-delà du 31 mai 1969 (Council Decision of 28 May 1969 on the transitional measures concerning the Overseas Countries and Territories applicable beyond 31 May 1969)

No. L 130, 31.5.1969

## Information

Prorogation de la validité de la liste d'aptitude à l'issue du concours général n° 38/Conseil (Extension of validity of the reserve list resulting from open competitive examination No. 38/Council)

No. C 60, 16.5.1969

Prorogation de la validité de la liste d'aptitude établie à l'issue du concours général n° 39/Conseil (Extension of the validity of the reserve list resulting from open competitive examination No. 39/Council)

No. C 60, 16.5.1969

Prorogation de la validité de la liste d'aptitude établie à l'issue du concours général n° 40/Conseil (Extension of the validity of the reserve list resulting from open competitive examination No. 40/Council)

No. C 60, 16.5.1969

## THE COMMISSION

### Directives and Decisions

#### 69/123/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 avril 1969, portant prorogation de la décision du 29 juin 1967 autorisant la République italienne, en vertu de l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité, à exclure du traitement communautaire le « bichromate de sodium » de la position ex 28.47 B II du T.D.C. originaire de certains pays de l'Est et mis en libre pratique dans d'autres États membres (Commission Decision of 22 April 1969 extending the Decision of 29 June 1967 authorizing Italy, in pursuance of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty to exclude from Community treatment sodium bichromate of CCT heading ex 28.47.B.II, originating from certain eastern European countries and in free circulation in other Member States)

No. L 105, 2.5.1969

#### 69/124/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 mars 1969, autorisant la République française, en vertu de l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité, à appliquer des mesures de protection à l'importation de la viande de l'espèce chevaline (position n° 02.01 A ex I), originaire des pays tiers et mise en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 27 March 1969 authorizing France, in pursuance of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty to apply protection measures to imports of horsemeat (heading No. 02.01 A ex I) originating from non-member countries and circulating freely in the other Member States)

No. L 110, 8.5.1969

#### 69/125/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 mars 1969, relative à la fixation, dans le secteur de la viande bovine, du prix minimum de vente des produits ayant fait l'objet de l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 440/69 (Commission Decision of 27 March 1969 fixing the minimum selling price for products in the beef and veal sector which were the subject of the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 440/69)

No. L 110, 8.5.1969

#### 69/126/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 mars 1969, portant prorogation de la décision, du 14 avril 1965, autorisant la République italienne en vertu de l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité, à exclure du traitement communautaire les piles électriques, de la position 85.03 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mises en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 28 March 1969 extending the Decision of 14 April 1965 authorizing Italy in pursuance of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty to exclude from Community treatment electric batteries of CCT heading 85.03 originating from Japan and circulating freely in the other Member States)

No. L 110, 8.5.1969

#### 69/129/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 avril 1969, portant prorogation de l'autorisation d'une exception conformément à l'article 3 alinéa 2 de la décision n° 3-67 de la Haute Autorité du 15 mars 1967 (Commission Decision of 16 April 1969 extending the authorization for an exception in pursuance of Article 3, second paragraph, of High Authority Decision No. 3-67 of 15 March 1967)

No. L 110, 8.5.1969

#### 69/130/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 avril 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 18 April 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for national food aid action have been met)

No. L 110, 8.5.1969

69/131/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 avril 1969, relative à la fixation dans le secteur de la viande bovine, du prix minimum de vente du produit ayant fait l'objet de l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 521/69 (Commission Decision of 18 April 1969 fixing the minimum selling price for the product in the beef and veal sector which was the subject of the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 521/69)

No. L 110, 8.5.1969

69/132/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 avril 1969, relative à la fixation dans le secteur de la viande bovine, du prix minimum de vente du produit ayant fait l'objet de l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 522/69 (Commission Decision of 18 April 1969 fixing the minimum selling price for the product in the beef and veal sector which was the subject of the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 522/69)

No. L 110, 8.5.1969

69/133/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 avril 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 538/69 (Commission Decision of 18 April 1969 fixing the minimum price for butter held by the French intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 538/69)

No. L 110, 8.5.1969

69/134/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 avril 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 576/69 (Commission Decision of 18 April 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the German intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 576/69)

No. L 110, 8.5.1969

69/135/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 avril 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 579/69 (Commission Decision of 21 April 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the French intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (CEE) No. 579/69)

No. L 110, 8.5.1969

69/136/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 avril 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre par l'organisme d'intervention allemand pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 579/69 (Commission Decision of 21 April 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the German intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 579/69)

No. L 110, 8.5.1969

69/137/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 avril 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 579/69 (Commission Decision of 21 April 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the Netherlands intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 579/69)

No. L 110, 8.5.1969

69/138/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 mai 1969, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à limiter les achats à l'intervention pour certaines céréales (Commission Decision of 8 May 1969 authorizing Germany to limit the amounts of certain cereals bought in)

No. L 112, 9.5.1969

69/139/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 mai 1969, autorisant le royaume de Belgique à limiter les achats à l'intervention pour certaines céréales (Commission Decision of 8 May 1969 authorizing Belgium to limit the amounts of certain cereals bought in)

No. L 112, 9.5.1969

69/140/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 mai 1969, autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas à limiter les achats à l'intervention pour certaines céréales (Commission Decision of 8 May 1969 authorizing the Netherlands to limit the amounts of certain cereals bought in)

No. L 112, 9.5.1969

69/143/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 avril 1969, autorisant la République française à appliquer des mesures de protection au titre de l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité, en ce qui concerne l'importation d'animaux vivants de l'espèce ovine et de viande ovine, originaires des pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans d'autres États membres (Commission Decision of 24 April 1969 authorizing France to apply protection measures in pursuance of Article 115, first paragraph, of the Treaty with respect to the import of live sheep and of mutton and lamb originating from non-member countries and circulating freely in other Member States)

No. L 117, 16.5.1969

69/144/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 avril 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 24 April 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for national food aid action have been met)

No. L 117, 16.5.1969

69/145/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 avril 1969, concernant le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section orientation, à la réparation des dommages causés en Italie par la peste porcine africaine en 1967 (Commission Decision of 29 April 1969 concerning aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section for compensation of losses caused by African swine fever in Italy in 1967)

No. L 122, 22.5.1969

69/146/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 avril 1969, relative à la création d'un Comité consultatif du sucre (Commission Decision of 29 April 1969 setting up an Advisory Committee on Sugar)

No. L 122, 22.5.1969

69/147/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 avril 1969, relative à la fixation, dans le secteur de la viande bovine, du prix minimum de vente des produits ayant fait l'objet de l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 614/69 (Commission Decision of 29 April 1969 fixing the minimum selling price for products in the beef and veal sector which were the subject of the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 614/69)

No. L 122, 22.5.1969

69/148/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 avril 1969, relative à la fixation, dans le secteur de la viande bovine, du prix minimum de vente du produit ayant fait l'objet de l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 615/69 (Commission Decision of 29 April 1969 fixing the minimum selling price for the product in the beef and veal sector which was the subject of the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 615/69)

No. L 122, 22.5.1969

69/149/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 30 April 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

No. L 122, 22.5.1969

69/150/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 30 April 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

No. L 122, 22.5.1969

69/151/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 avril 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 30 April 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met) No. L 122, 22.5.1969

69/152/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 mai 1969, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité C.E.E. (IV/242 — 295 — Convention chauffourniers) (Commission Decision of 5 May 1969 on a procedure under EEC Treaty Article 85 (IV/242-295, lime-burners' agreement) No. L 122, 22.5.1969

69/153/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 mai 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français, pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 660/69 (Commission Decision of 5 May 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the French intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 660/69) No. L 122, 22.5.1969

69/154/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 mai 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand, pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 660/69 (Commission Decision of 5 May 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the German intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 660/69) No. L 122, 22.5.1969

69/155/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 mai 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais, pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 660/69 (Commission Decision of 5 May 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the Netherlands intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 660/69) No. L 122, 22.5.1969

69/158/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 20 mai 1969, autorisant la France à appliquer des mesures particulières d'intervention dans le secteur de l'orge (Commission Decision of 20 May 1969 authorizing France to apply special intervention measures in the barley sector) No. L 123, 23.5.1969

## Recommendations and Opinions

69/127/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 2 avril 1969, adressé au gouvernement de la république fédérale d'Allemagne au sujet d'un projet de dispositions complémentaires au projet d'une sixième loi portant modification de la loi relative aux transports routiers de marchandises (GüKG) et d'un projet de 78<sup>e</sup> ordonnance relative à la réglementation des transports par chemins de fer (E.V.O.) (Commission Opinion of 2 April 1969 addressed to the German Government on draft supplementary provisions to the draft sixth law amending the law on road haulage (GÜKG) and a draft 78th ordinance on rules for rail transport (EVO) No. L 110, 8.5.1969

69/128/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 9 avril 1969, adressé au gouvernement du royaume de Belgique au sujet du projet de loi modifiant le code des taxes assimilées aux impôts sur les revenus (Commission Opinion of 9 April 1969 addressed to the Belgian Government on a draft law amending the code of taxes equivalent to income tax) No. L 110, 8.5.1969

## Commission proposals to the Council

- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant prorogation complémentaire, pour l'année 1968, du délai prévu par l'article 20 paragraphe 1 du règlement n° 17/64/CEE relatif aux conditions du concours du F.E.O.G.A. (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) further extending, for 1968, the time-limit laid down in Article 20(1) of Regulation No. 17/64/CEE on the conditions for aid from the EAGGF) No. C 58, 10.5.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif aux importations d'agrumes originaires de Tunisie (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on imports of citrus fruits from Tunisia) No. C 59, 12.5.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif aux importations d'agrumes originaires du Maroc (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on imports of citrus fruits from Morocco) No. C 59, 12.5.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif aux importations d'huile d'olive de Tunisie n'ayant pas subi un processus de raffinage (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on imports of unrefined olive oil from Tunisia) No. C 59, 12.5.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif aux importations d'huile d'olive du Maroc n'ayant pas subi un processus de raffinage (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on imports of unrefined olive oil from Morocco) No. C 59, 12.5.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif aux importations de froment dur du Maroc (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on imports of durum wheat from Morocco) No. C 59, 12.5.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant prorogation du régime applicable à certains produits agricoles originaires des États africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) prolonging the arrangements applicable to certain agricultural products originating in the AASM or the OCT) No. C 60, 16.5.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 800/68 relatif au régime applicable aux produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz originaires des États africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) No. 800/68 on the arrangements for products processed from cereals and rice originating in the AASM and the OCT) No. C 60, 16.5.1969

## European Development Fund

- Avis d'appel d'offres n° 797, par consultation publique, de la république démocratique du Congo (commission agricole du Katanga) pour un projet financé par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 797 by Congo (Kinshasa) (Katanga Agricultural Commission) for a project financed by the EEC-EDF) No. C 56, 3.5.1969
- Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du F.E.D. (Exchange rates used for EDF operations) No. C 56, 3.5.1969
- Avis d'appel d'offres n° 798, par consultation publique, de la république démocratique du Congo (Commission agricole du Kasai oriental) pour un projet financé par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 798 by Congo (Kinshasa) (East Kasai Agricultural Commission) for a project financed by the EEC-EDF) No. C 58, 10.5.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 799, par consultation publique, de la république démocratique du Congo (Commission agricole du Kasai oriental) pour un projet financé par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 799 by Congo (Kinshasa) (East Kasai Agricultural Commission) for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. C 58, 10.5.1969
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 800 lancé par la république démocratique du Congo pour un projet financé par prêt spécial et subvention sur les ressources du F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 800 by Congo (Kinshasa) for a project financed by special loan and subsidy from EDF resources)	No. C 59, 12.5.1969
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 801 lancé par la république du Dahomey pour un projet financé par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 801 by Dahomey for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. C 59, 12.5.1969
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 802 lancé par la république de Côte-d'Ivoire pour un projet financé par un prêt spécial sur les ressources du F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 802 by Ivory Coast for a project financed by a special loan from EDF resources)	No. C 59, 12.5.1969
Rectificatif à l'avis d'appel d'offres n° 793 (Corrigendum to call for tender No. 793)	No. C 59, 12.5.1969
Résultats d'appels d'offres (nos 715, 722, 734, 738, 739, 745, 747 et 756) (Results of calls for tender Nos. 715, 722, 734, 738, 739, 745, 747 and 756)	No. C 60, 16.5.1969
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 803 lancé par les Antilles néerlandaises pour un projet financé par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 803 by the Netherlands Antilles for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. C 60, 16.5.1969
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 804 lancé par la république islamique de Mauritanie pour un projet financé par un prêt spécial accordé sur les ressources du F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 804 by Mauritania for a project financed by a special loan from EDF resources)	No. C 60, 16.5.1969
Approbation des projets et programmes financés par le F.E.D. (Approval of projects and programmes financed by the EDF)	No. C 61, 21.5.1969
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 805, par consultation publique, lancé par la république du Togo pour un programme financé partiellement par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 805 by Togo for a programme financed in part by the EEC-EDF)	No. C 61, 21.5.1969
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 806 lancé par la république du Mali pour un projet financé par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 806 by Mali for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. C 62, 27.5.1969
Rectificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 774 (Corrigendum to call for tender No. 774)	No. C 62, 27.5.1969
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 807, par consultation publique, de la république du Tchad (Office national de développement rural) pour un projet financé partiellement par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 807 by Chad (National Rural Development Office) for a project financed in part by the EEC-EDF)	No. C 64, 31.5.1969
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 808, par consultation publique, de la république de la Côte-d'Ivoire pour un projet financé par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 808 by Ivory Coast for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. C 64, 31.5.1969
Avis d'appel d'offres n° 809 lancé par la république centrafricaine pour un projet financé par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 809 by the Central African Republic for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	No. C 64, 31.5.1969

### Memoranda

Liste des avis formulés sur les programmes d'investissements (article 54 du traité C.E.C.A.) (List of Opinions on investment programmes—ECSC Treaty Article 54)	No. C 62, 27.5.1969
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## Information

Avis d'adjudication pour du beurre néerlandais provenant des stocks du Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau (V.I.B.) (bureau d'achat et de vente de denrées alimentaires (Notice of call for tender for Dutch butter from VIB stocks)	No. C 56,	3.5.1969
Avis d'adjudication du F.O.R.M.A. pour divers lots de beurre (Notice of call for tender by FORMA for sundry lots of butter)	No. C 56,	3.5.1969
Avis d'adjudication pour la vente de beurre provenant des stocks de l'«Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette» (Notice of call for tender for butter from EVF stocks)	No. C 56,	3.5.1969
Avis d'adjudication pour la vente de beurre de la classe de qualité «beurre de ferme allemand», destiné à la transformation, provenant des stocks de l'«Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette» (Notice of call for tender for butter of the "German farm butter" quality grade, intended for processing, from EVF stocks)	No. C 56,	3.5.1969
Avis d'adjudication n° 210 concernant la vente de quartiers arrière congelés provenant d'«Ochsen» et de «Kühe», stockés dans le cadre de l'intervention en date du 30 avril 1969 (Notice of call for tender No. 210 concerning the sale of frozen hindquarters of bullocks and cows bought in on 30 April 1969)	No. C 57,	8.5.1969
Adjudication du 16 mai 1969 de l'«Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette», en vue de la vente d'environ 172 tonnes de graines de colza et de navette provenant des interventions de la campagne 1968/1969 (Call for tender of 16 May 1969 by the EVF for approximately 172 tons of colza and rapeseed bought in during the 1968/1969 marketing year)	No. C 60,	16.5.1969
Avis d'adjudication pour la vente de beurre provenant des stocks de l'«Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette» (Notice of call for tender for butter from EVF stocks)	No. C 61,	21.5.1969
Avis d'adjudication du F.O.R.M.A. pour divers lots de beurre (Notice of call for tender by FORMA for sundry lots of butter)	No. C 61,	21.5.1969
Avis d'adjudication pour la vente de fromage Parmigiano Reggiano, acheté par l'A.I.M.A. (Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo), organisme d'intervention de la République italienne (Notice of call for tender for Parmigiano Reggiano cheese bought in by the AIMA, the Italian intervention agency)	No. C 62,	27.5.1969
Avis d'adjudication pour du beurre néerlandais provenant des stocks du Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau (V.I.B.) (Bureau de vente et d'achat de denrées alimentaires) et destiné à la transformation industrielle (Notice of call for tender for Dutch butter from VIB stocks for industrial processing)	No. C 62,	27.5.1969
Avis d'adjudication pour la vente de fromage «Grana Padano», acheté par l'A.I.M.A. (Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo), organisme d'intervention de la République italienne (Notice of call for tender for Grana Padano cheese bought in by the AIMA, the Italian intervention agency)	No. C 64,	31.5.1969

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

### Information

Communiqué (Communiqué)	No. C 57,	8.5.1969
Avis de concours général n° CES/28/69 (secrétaires sténodactylographes d'expression française, allemande, italienne et néerlandaise) (Notice of open competitive examination No. CES/28/69—French, German, Italian and Dutch-language secretaries with shorthand/typing)	No. C 57,	8.5.1969



## RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

### Agriculture

8191

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Prix  
(EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Prices)  
Fortnightly. Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9/1969 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

8191

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Prix reçus par les producteurs agricoles. Valeurs unitaires.  
(EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Prices obtained by agricultural producers. Unit values)  
Special number. May 1969 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

8192

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Echanges commerciaux  
(EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Trade)  
Fortnightly. Nos. 2-March, 1-April and 2-April 1969 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Newsletter on the common agricultural policy  
No. 3/1969 (d,f,i,n,e). Limited distribution

### Studies

Internal information on agriculture

No. 29 — Les établissements de stockage des céréales dans la CEE — Partie II  
(No. 29 — Grain storage establishments in the EEC, Part II)  
1969, 267 pp. (d,f). Limited distribution

No. 38 — Examen des possibilités de simplification et d'accélération de certaines opérations administratives de remembrement  
(No. 38 — Investigation of the possibilities of simplifying and speeding up certain administrative operations for the consolidation of holdings)  
1969, 173 pp. (f; d: *in preparation*). Limited distribution

No. 39 — Evolution régionale de la population active agricole I — Synthèse  
(No. 39 — Regional trends in the agricultural working population I — General)  
1969, 35 pp. (f; d: *in preparation*). Limited distribution

No. 40 — Evolution régionale de la population active agricole II — R.F. d'Allemagne  
(No. 40 — Regional trends in the agricultural working population II — Germany)  
1969 (d; f: *in preparation*). Limited distribution.

### Social Affairs

#### Vocational training

4450

Les modifications dans la structure et la formation de la main-d'œuvre de l'industrie sidérurgique  
(Changes in the pattern and training of manpower in the iron and steel industry)  
1968, 83 pp. (d,f,i,n). Free

Nouveaux procédés techniques dans la sidérurgie  
Manuel destiné à la formation du personnel sidérurgique  
(New technical processes in the iron and steel industry: A personnel training manual)

14722

Vol. 2 — Mécanisation, automatisation et techniques de mesure dans les services des hauts fournaux  
(Vol. 2 — Mechanization, automation and measuring techniques in blast furnace plants)  
1969, 172 pp. (d,f,i,n). Bfrs. 50, 8s., \$1.00

N.B. The abbreviations after each title indicate the languages in which the documents have been published:  
f = French, d = German, i = Italian, n = Dutch, e = English.

## *Studies*

### Labour law series

13879

Le régime juridique des organisations professionnelles dans les pays membres de la CECA  
(The legal systems of trade organizations in the ECSC Member States)  
1968, 666 pp. (d,f,i,n). Bfrs. 500, £ 4.3.0, \$10.00

### Development Aid

8152

Fonds européen de développement — 1<sup>er</sup> FED  
Situation trimestrielle des projets en exécution  
Date de mise à jour : 31 mars 1969  
(European Development Fund — 1st EDF  
Quarterly list of projects in hand at 31 March 1969)  
(f) Limited distribution

8160

Fonds européen de développement — 2<sup>e</sup> FED  
Situation trimestrielle des projets en exécution  
Date de mise à jour : 31 mars 1969  
(European Development Fund — 2nd EDF  
Quarterly list of projects in hand at 31 March 1969)  
(f) Limited distribution

## *Studies*

### Development Aid Series

8254

No. 2 — Les échanges commerciaux entre la CEE et les États africains et malgache associés  
(1958-1966/67)  
(Trade between the EEC and the Associated African States and Madagascar 1958-1966/67)  
1969, 201 pp. + annexes (f; d,i,n: in preparation). Bfrs. 250, £ 2.1.6, \$5.00

### Community Law

8262

Community law  
(Extract from the Second General Report on the Activities of the Communities in 1968)  
1969, 39 pp. (d,f,i,n,e). Free

### Freedom of Establishment

8258

Publication spéciale «Droit d'établissement et services»  
Réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services  
Directives du Conseil, Recommandations et communications de la Commission  
(situation au 31 décembre 1968)  
(Non-periodical publication "Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services"  
Achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services  
Council directives, and Commission recommendations and memoranda)  
(situation at 31 December 1968)  
1969, 147 pp. (d,f,i,n). Bfrs. 120, £1.0.0, \$2.40

8221

Les aspects économiques de la liberté d'établissement et de prestation de service dans la Communauté économique européenne  
(Conférence internationale organisée par la faculté de droit et des sciences économiques de l'université de Nancy en collaboration avec la Commission de la Communauté économique européenne, Pont-à-Mousson, France, 9 et 10 juin 1969)

(The economic aspects of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the European Economic Community)

(International Conference organized by the Faculty of Law and Economics of the University of Nancy in collaboration with the Commission of the European Economic Community, Pont-à-Mousson, France, 9 and 10 June 1969)

1967, 219 pp. (d,f,i,n). 18s., \$2.50, Bfrs. 125

#### Economic and Financial Affairs

8068

Report on the results of the business surveys carried out among heads of enterprises in the Community

Three issues per year. No. 1/1969 (d,f,i,n,e)

Per issue: 8s., \$1.00, Bfrs. 50

Annual subscription: £1.1.0., \$2.50, Bfrs. 125

4002

Graphs and notes on the economic situation in the Community

Monthly. Nos. 5 and 6/1969. Three bilingual editions: f/i, d/n, e/f

Per issue: 5s., \$0.60, Bfrs. 30,-

Annual subscription: £2.10.0, \$6.00, Bfrs. 300

#### Free Movement

Bibliography No. 6

Free movement of workers in the European Communities

(situation at 15 April 1969)

1969, 16 pp. (d,f,i,n,e). Limited distribution

#### Research and Technology

Research and technology. Weekly information Bulletin

Nos. 15, 16, 17 and 18/1969 (d,f,i,n,e). Limited distribution

#### External Relations

8261

Corps diplomatique accrédité auprès des Communautés européennes

(Diplomatic missions accredited to the European Communities)

1969, 134 pp. (f). 12s.6d., \$1.50, Bfrs. 75

#### Customs Tariff

8228

Tarif douanier des Communautés européennes : 5<sup>e</sup> mise à jour — avril 1969

(Customs tariff of the European Communities: 5th set of amendments — April 1969)

(d,f,i,n). 3s.6d., \$0.40, Bfrs. 20

#### Statistics

General statistics

Monthly. Nos. 1/3 and 4/1969 (d/f/i/n/e)

Per issue: 8s., \$1.00, Bfrs. 50; annual subscription: £5.8.0, \$11.00, Bfrs. 550

Statistiques sociales

(Social statistics)

Nos. 1 and 2/1969 (d/f/i/n)

Per issue: 16s.6d., \$2.00, Bfrs. 100; annual subscription: £3.6.6, \$8.00, Bfrs. 400

Commerce extérieur : statistique mensuelle

(Foreign trade: monthly statistics)

Monthly. No. 4/1969 (d/f)

Per issue: 8s., \$1.00, Bfrs. 50; annual subscription: £4.3.0, \$10.00, Bfrs. 500

Overseas associates: Foreign trade  
Yearbook 1959-1966 — Upper Volta  
1969, 130 pp. (d/f/i/n/e). 16s.6d., \$2.00, Bfrs. 100

Overseas associates: Foreign trade  
Yearbook 1959-1966 — Mauritania  
1969, 94 pp. (d/f/i/n/e). 16s.6d., \$2.00, Bfrs. 100

Overseas associates: Foreign trade  
Yearbook 1959-1966 — Mali  
1969, 128 pp. (d/f/i/n/e). 16s.6d., \$2.00, Bfrs. 100

Statistique agricole  
(Agricultural statistics)

No. 11/1968 (d/f)

Per issue: 12s.6d., \$1.50, Bfrs. 75; annual subscription: £3.15.0, \$9.00, Bfrs. 450

Energy statistics — Yearbook 1958/1967  
1968, 348 pp. (d/f/i/n/e). £1.1.0, \$2.50, Bfrs. 125

## Documentation

Relevé bibliographique mensuel  
(Monthly report on publications)  
Monthly. Nos. 4 and 5/1969 (d/f). Limited distribution

Articles sélectionnés  
(Selected articles)  
Fortnightly. Nos. 7, 8 and 9/1969 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

5002

Bulletin des acquisitions  
(List of recent additions)  
Monthly. Nos. 3, 4 and 5/1969 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Catalogue systématique des ouvrages (EURATOM)  
Vol. I : Sciences — Techniques et suppléments I à X-1969  
Vol. II : Général et suppléments I à X-1969  
Classified catalogue of works (Euratom)  
Vol. I: Science and Technology, and supplements I to X-1969  
Vol. II: General and supplements I to X-1969  
1969 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

## Information Bulletins

Publications by offices in capital cities

London: European Community  
Monthly. No. 5-May and 6-June 1969 (e). Free

Washington: European Community  
Monthly. No. 121-March 1969 (e). Free

Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft  
Monthly. No. 5-May and 6-June 1969 (d)  
Per issue: DM 1; Annual subscription: DM 9

The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap  
Monthly. No. 114-May and 115-June 1969 (n). Free

Paris: Communauté européenne  
Monthly. No. 131-May and 132-June 1969 (f)  
Per issue: FF 1.50; Annual subscription: FF 15

Rome: Comunità europea  
Monthly. 4-April and 5-May 1969 (i). Free

also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea  
Monthly. No. 47-May and 48-June 1969. Free

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## RECENT PUBLICATIONS -

### 8258\* — Réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services

*Publication spéciale "Droit d'établissement et services"*

*Directives du Conseil, recommandations et communications de la Commission.*

(Non periodical publication "Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services".

Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

Council directives, Commission's recommendations and memoranda.

— Situation at December 31, 1968 —)

1969, 147 pp. (French, German, Italian, Dutch)

Price: £1.0.0; \$2.40; Bfrs. 120

The Commission of the European Communities has published a revised and enlarged edition of the above special publication. It contains the 31 directives adopted on the subject by the Council, on Commission proposals, up to December 1968, and the Commission's recommendations and memoranda for their implementation.

For the sake of clarity, and to make it easier to find the provisions applicable to the various branches of activity and occupational categories, the special publication has been subdivided into 9 sections:

1. General
2. Agriculture, sylviculture, horticulture, fisheries
3. Mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water
4. Manufacturing industries
5. Commercial and agency activities
6. Services (including personal services and services to firms)
7. The film industry
8. Banks and financial establishments, insurance
9. Company law.

8221 — Les aspects de la liberté d'établissement et de prestation de service dans la Communauté économique européenne (conférence internationale organisé par la faculté de droit et des sciences économiques de l'Université de Nancy en collaboration avec la Commission de la Communauté économique européenne, Pont-à-Mousson, France, 9 et 10 juin 1969).

Economic aspects of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the European Economic Community.

*(An International Conference organized by the Law and Economics Faculty of the University of Nancy in collaboration with the Commission of the European Economic Community, Pont-à-Mousson, France, 9 and 10 June 1967)*

1967, 219 pp. (French, German, Italian, Dutch)

Price: FF 12.50, Bfrs. 125, £1

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At the invitation of the Nancy Law and Economics Faculty, working in collaboration with the EEC Commission, two hundred university teachers, experts, representatives of the professions, senior officials of national and international administrations (including EFTA and the Council of Europe) from a dozen European countries, the United States and Canada met on 9/10 June 1967 in Pont-à-Mousson to discuss the economic aspects of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the European Economic Community.

It seemed important, ten years after the signing of the Treaty of Rome, to review what had been accomplished by the Community institutions and national administrations in the field of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services, which is one of the bases of the Community.

Reports, memoranda and contributions to the Conference have now been collected in one volume and published in the four official languages of the European Communities. The work also contains extremely valuable documentation on Community work in this field (with references), work programmes for the months ahead and bibliography in several countries.

Participants in the Conference were first given a summary of the main legal aspects and progress which has been made on these questions. They then heard reports on the problems of the links between these rights and industrial and commercial interpenetration in the Community (by Professor J. Houssiaux of the University of Nancy); on the role of freedom of establishment in regional development and the installation of industries (by Professor S. Lombardini of Turin), and on relationships with economic growth (by Dr. J. Kraft, IFO-Institut, Munich). A dialogue between lawyers and economists, chaired by Professor Goldman (Paris) and Dr. H. Bruns (EEC), drew attention to the links between economic policy and freedom of establishment. Finally, specialized committees examined the distribution sector (Professor P. Deneffe, Louvain), the professions (M. R. Millot, Paris) and insurance (Professor Dr. P. Braess, Cologne) in particular detail.

M. Guido Colonna di Paliano, member of the EEC Commission, spoke during the closing session of the importance of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services, considered as basic personal rights attaching to future citizenship of an economic Europe, in the construction of the Community.

#### 4450 — Les modifications dans la structure et la formation de la main-d'œuvre de l'industrie sidérurgique

(Changes in the structure and training of labour in the iron and steel industry). 1968, 83 pp. (German, French, Italian, Dutch). Free

The Commission of the European Communities (ECSC) has recently published a report entitled "Changes in the structure and training of labour in the iron and steel industry". This report follows a series of studies already made by the ECSC on the repercussions of technical progress on the structure and training of labour employed by blast-furnaces (January 1964), steelworks (March 1965) and rolling-mills (June 1966).

The present study is concerned with the conditions encountered in plants which are the most up-to-date and therefore the most typical with regard to future development. It provides a source of concrete information which may help the heads of production and training departments in the choice of their decisions when they have to adapt their recruitment and training policy to fresh conditions.

The subjects dealt with are:

- a) The situation and trend of the steel industry;
- b) Changes in the structure and training of labour;
- c) Prospects for the evolution of employment structures;

- 
- d) Adaptation of training;
  - e) The principles of a modern training policy.

This report, drafted by the "Social Science Research Institute" in Munich, is published in the four official Community languages.

## Studies — Development Aid Series

### 8254 — No. 2 — Les échanges commerciaux entre la CEE et les Etats africains et malgache associés (1958-1966/67)

(Trade between the EEC and the Associated African States and Madagascar — 1958-1966/67)

1969, 398 pp. (French; *German, Italian, Dutch: in preparation*)  
Price: £2.1.8; \$5.00; Bfrs. 250

This study published by the Directorate-General for Development Aid (Directorate for Development Policy and Studies) and prefaced by M. Rochereau, former French Minister of Agriculture, presents for the first time a balance-sheet of ten years of association in the field of trade.

It gives first of all, in Chapters I and II, the main features of the trade of the Associated African States and Madagascar with the world, on the one hand, and with advanced countries, on the other.

Chapter III, which deals with trade between the Associated States and the EEC as a whole, and the succeeding chapters, which cover the trade of the Associated States with each of the Community Member States separately, show that, in the aggregate, the trading results of the Association are fairly encouraging, even if this general assessment conceals very varying situations according to the products and countries considered.

The study considers the Associated States by regions (UDEAO, UDEAC—the West and the Central African Customs and Economic Unions—etc.), because of the unreliability of the statistics compiled by the individual States (see methodological introduction). However, in Annex I, data will be found concerning each of the States, but, for the above reason, they are given for information only.

The document also contains an annex on the significance and use of the concept of terms of trade as well as a large number of tables of commercial statistics covering the period 1958-1966/67





**ANNEX**

**New structure of the Directorate-General  
for the Joint Research Centre  
of the Commission**

**(Corrigendum to the Directory of the Commission  
of the European Communities published in Bulletin No. 12-68)**

**Brussels - Luxembourg**

**May 1969**

**The following text should be inserted in place of pages 169 to 172  
of the Directory of the Commission published in the Annex  
to Bulletin No. 12-68 of the European Communities**

**The information in this Annex  
is intended for guidance only and is subject to amendment**

**DIRECTORATE-GENERAL XV  
"JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE"**

51, rue Belliard, Brussels 4

Tel. 13 40 80

Director-General: Giulio GUAZZUGLI MARINI

Assistant: Gianluigi VALSESIA

*DIRECTORATE A*

*PROGRAMMES*

*Emile H. HUBERT*

1. Direct action
2. Indirect action
3. Project evaluation

Claude GEWISS (acting)  
Ernst ROMBERG  
Pierre BONNAURE <sup>(1)</sup>

*DIRECTORATE B*

*MANAGEMENT*

*Félix Paul MERCEREAU*

1. Payment services, investment and personnel
2. Job implementation
3. Contracts

Jan SCHWERING  
...  
Fabrizio CACCIA-DOMINIONI

*DIRECTORATE C*

*STRUCTURES AND ORGANIZATION*

*Hans J. GLAESNER*

1. Rules and regulations of the Joint Research Centre
2. Ways and means
3. Financial elements of the programme

Léon VERNAEVE  
Jean LAFUMA  
Rudolf HEYMEIJER

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<sup>(1)</sup> Temporarily assigned to ESSOR operation group.

## Activities

### *BIOLOGY*

*Raymond APPLEYARD*

### *PLASMA PHYSICS AND THERMONUCLEAR FUSION*

*Donato PALUMBO*

### *FAST REACTORS*

*Arnold N. de STORDEUR*

### High-temperature reactors

Pierre J. MARIEN

### Proven-type reactors, fuel reprocessing and treatment of radioactive waste

Pierre KRUYS

### BR2 and high-flux irradiations

Hermann J. EHRINGER

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